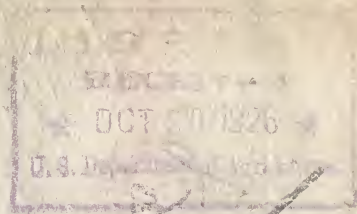


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1926



Good & Welsh Peony Farms
Springfield, Ohio

IMPORTANT READ!

THIS catalogue is not issued annually, but from time to time, as required. We do, however, issue a price-list each year. Be sure, when you are ordering that your price-list is of the current year.

All applicants and others to whom this booklet, "Our Glory Bloom," is mailed will each year get this new price-list. It will be mailed without their asking for it. If for any reason you fail to get your copy, notify us at once. The price-list for current year is enclosed in this book.

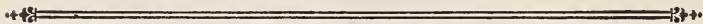
SPECIAL NOTICE

The Peonies named herein are offered for sale only during the months of September, October, November, December, January, and February. Should you desire Peonies in any other months than those named, write us for list of varieties and prices.

VISITORS

Visitors are welcome to our Peony fields at any time. By expressing a desire in advance of the blooming season, we will be glad to notify such persons of the best time to visit our fields to see them in bloom.

REMEMBER—WHEN YOU NEED PEONIES, ALWAYS
SEND TO US, AS WE ARE HEADQUARTERS



THE GOOD & WELSH PEONY FARMS, Inc.
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO



Our Glory Bloom The Peony



The Good & Welsh Peony Farms, Inc.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO



A block of Peonies at our Farms, with Festiva Maxima in the foreground



Our Glory Bloom

THE PEONY



MOTHER Nature, smilingly beneficent and throned for a little upon her fleecy pillows of shining white, drew aside the heavenly hangings of blue and looked down musingly upon the newly finished World of Men. The work of creation had been simple enough. The revolving ball moving so steadily in its appointed orbit was exactly according to plan; the great waters were drawn off to a place by themselves, and the solid land was covered by the lush green of trees and grasses, save where rock-strewn mountain tops and arid stretches of desert enhanced by contrast the values of the spreading areas of living green.

It was this floating exhibit of the green of life and beauty which Mother Nature was at the moment reviewing, soliloquizing in the deep silences of limitless space: "What next to give them of blessing is the question. All things are known to me save and except the workings in the innermost heart of these Children of Men to whom free choice of action has been given. They are as like to ruin and waste as to develop and improve blessings provided. Yet will I add to their store."

She raised a beckoning hand, and out from the vaporous reaches of space came fluttering myriad Impulses, servitors having part in the work of creation. To these she spoke:

"I would add yet again to the charm of that world yonder. The beauty of the Rose you may not excel, yet are there variations of charm which may serve. And because the Earth Children are strange and often idle of thought, there must be subtlety in this gift. You of the Soil Chemistry have provided endless possibilities which workers may, if they will, discover by study and experiment, as must they also learn to fit their effort to the effects of rain and sunshine and the fixed seasonal changes. It is for the pattern-makers, the weavers, drapers, colorists, and perfumers, to plan for me a thing of beauty which shall be common to all condition yet refulgent in its glory; which shall bloom as perfectly by the hovel door, even though unregarded, as on the princely acres. It shall be placed in difficult locations, such as men have named Siberia, and Russia, and China, to comfort the hearts of those for whom life is hard; yet shall lovers of beauty find it after a time, to carry it across wide seas to far lands as blessing for friends, and they shall tend and water it with love, for the increase of fragrance and delight it yields. Go you now, and fashion me a shrub of sturdy growth, healthy continuing habit, generous in shape and grouping, and of a single bloom upon each stem, and we shall see."

Wondrous indeed was the show of beauty when the Impulses of Mother Nature came again, bringing the array of loveliness from which she alone might choose. The bulbous root through which life should come, the broad-spreading bush from which stout green-leaved stalks, crowned in splendor, stood proudly erect, the incipient tight-packed buds in varying stages of growth toward bloom—all were viewed, and Mother Nature smiled as if content. For color, the pigment of heaven's storehouse had been drawn upon and inter-blended from solids through fugitive suggestion of the spectrum to purest white, with yet others of white with heart-spatterings of crimson and of gold. And over all, floating upon the golden sunshine lighting the display, elusive waves of fragrance rose and fell, suggesting, yet not to be identified with, other flowers of the earth field.



After looking long, Mother Nature spoke: "It is well. This root-bulb gives small promise of the blessing potential within, yet will it yield beauty to whoso cares for it in any clime. Those studying it shall find in it a medicine, and men shall call it 'The Physician of the Gods.' And many shall love it above all other flowers, to tend it patiently, and with its full glories discovered fill the world with its new blessing. But not at first may they discover these choicest ones. They would not value them until won by their own searching care, for so, I think, are Earth Children always." She had indicated and drawn near her as if in reserve a splendid bloom of purest, spotless shining white, and another of blushing tint rivaling the coral and mother-of-pearl lining the sea-shell.

"Not yet these." And to the surprise of the waiting group she indicated another. "This is the one, I think. Its brave color will the more quickly claim attention. As with the bulb, this bloom of flaming red does not at once declare the fullness of what may be, yet I think some lover of the beautiful on earth shall find it, to search with passion for the uttermost of its blessing—the help of its medicine, its lavish shapeiness and fragrance—and by patience and faith and work he shall win through to its best values—which are enough, I think, even for the Children of Men."

And as she turned to the queenly creation in white, she added, "Who knows whether, after toil and thought have served their need, they may not reach, even in this peerless white bloom of glory, the Ultima Thule of my hope for them; a prayer of beauty, from those giving service for those accepting it. Careless often they may be, yet they have a saying which to those looking upon this flower must, I think, come to mind, 'Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God.'"

ARTHUR W. EMERSON

The Quest of Love

By SARAH A. PLEAS

O! garden mine, what pleasure waits
Among your rows of gorgeous bloom
For one who finds within your gates
The title deeds to vast estates
Of wealth, in beauty and perfume.

Today I come with new intent
To find the fairest flower of all
In form and color, size and scent,
Ah, he will know how much is meant
When by his name the flower I call.

How beautiful the flower must be
To make it worthy of his name,
That other eyes than mine can see
What his dear memory is to me
Whose love I count as more than fame.

Here's one that's white with heart of gold
A censer cup, for incense rare
And here is one of perfect mold
Whose silken petals seem to hold
The secret of all beauty there.

Here's one as pure, as white as snow
Fresh fallen on this world of ours
No hint of hue its petals show;
Shall I my name of names bestow
On this to make it King of flowers?

Here's one so bright it glows like flame,
What glorious color it has caught
From days and nights of June that came
To make it worthy the dear name
Which I have ever in my thought!

Ah, look at this! So large, so sweet,
A fluffy ball of pink and gold
In form and color all complete
Would we might stay the summer's feet
To keep such beauty in our hold!

O, which to choose! so fair are they—
So rich in color, form, perfume!
But which the fairest, who shall say?
I needs must come another day
To find my garden's richest bloom.

So in a sweet bewilderment
I turn to leave my peony beds;
I have not found the flower I meant
To give the name I love, but spent
The morning hours where beauty spreads.

Such charms before me that I fear
I cannot choose among them all
Since each and all, I hold so dear
And yet—The one flower must be here,
That love by his dear name would call.

O, here, I see! Close to me nods
A flower the color—soft blush rose,
So large, so sweet! Ah, by all odds,
This is a flower to please the gods—
The best that in my garden grows!

My quest ends here, no farther I
Need seek among my peonies
To find the fairest flower, I cry
"O, royal bloom!" and he seems nigh
"I christen thee the 'Elwood Pleas.'"



Foreword

By our late JOHN M. GOOD



HIS Treatise on the Peony is issued to create a more widely spread interest in this grand hardy perennial, by telling of its history, its culture, and of its superlatively great beauty. To the average person—that is, to ninety-nine out of every one hundred flower-lovers—the word Peony is fixed in their memories simply as a Red Peony or a White Peony or a Pink Peony. The actual fact is that, with very small outlay and attention on your part, the Peony will reveal itself to you in such splendor that King Solomon nor the Queen of Sheba in all their grandeur could not vie with the modern varieties in their magnificence. Indeed, a plantation of choice Peonies is a veritable paradise of loveliness and fragrance.

Should this little booklet in a measure correct the false opinion that Peonies are a subject that may be dismissed by a passing thought, it will then have accomplished its mission and thus aid in the wider dissemination of this much-neglected plant.

The above was written for the first edition of "Peonies for Pleasure" just a few years ago. The results have fully justified our conclusions at that time, for as evidence of the "more widely spread interest" our sales at first doubled, then trebled, and last fall more than quadrupled. When we started in the Peony business our annual sales numbered 1,200 roots—Red, White, and Pink; now we have sold in one season as many as 50,000 *Festiva Maxima*, 20,000 *Felix Crousse*, 25,000 *Edulis Superba*, 10,000 *Monsieur Jules Elie*, etc. Surely this is evidence of increased interest.

In commenting on the statement, "I believe everyone is Peony mad," Mr. A. P. Saunders, Secretary of the American Peony Society, in *Bulletin of Peony News* No. 2, says: "It will be good news to the nurseryman that people are going Peony mad. It is high time they did, too; we are, of course, all Peony mad; at least all the world thinks us so because we have known something of the charm and beauty of the flower, while others have been blind to them. What a day would dawn for the growers if we should drift into a Peony mania like the tulip mania that struck the Dutch in the seventeenth century. How would some of our friends feel, I wonder, if some fine morning they should be offered for a precious root of *Le Cygne* the inventory of goods once swapped in Holland for a single tulip bulb of the variety *Viceroy*, to-wit: Two lasts of wheat, four lasts of rye, four fat oxen, eight fat swine, twelve fat sheep, two hogsheds of wine, four tuns of beer, two tuns of butter, one thousand pounds of cheese, a complete bed, a suit of clothes, and a silver drinking-cup?"

Some thirteen years ago the writer became interested in Peonies, and it has been a pleasure to him to assemble the greatest collection of Peonies on this globe. By greatest we refer to quality and quantity; by quality as to the large number of choicest varieties; by quantity to the largest stocks of these varieties in the world. There are collections of Peonies that outdistance ours in numbers of varieties by many hundreds, but none that equal ours in the two points named of quality and the quantity of this quality. Our planting embraces near a million roots of a thousand varieties, covering about 80 acres of ground. It has neither required a so-called Peony expert nor a Peony specialist to bring together this wonderful collection of Peonies, but rather a love for the flower with a will to work, plus the necessary means to secure the stock desired.

An appreciation by Miss Jessie M. Good on seeing our field of Peonies in June, 1909:

This spring I had the very great pleasure of visiting the Perennial Gardens of the Good & Welsh Co., lying in a sheltered valley about 8 miles from Springfield, Ohio, where, this year, a quarter of a million Peony roots will be ready for market. About a thousand of the best known sorts are grown here, and each year sees many varieties tried out, and added to their list or discarded as their merits or demerits warrant.

When I first saw the Peony field this spring there were, by low computation, fully one million blooms in sight. These blooms were largely on three-year-old plants, the period at which a Peony, after subdivision of the roots, usually gives normal bloom. The bloom on these carefully cultivated Peonies was a revelation. The Field of the Cloth of Gold was a tawdry hand-made affair compared to it. It was as if a softly tinted cloud had settled over the field through which the fiery sun slanted its scarlet rays, while the delicious rose-like fragrance met you from

afar. In one block ten thousand *Festiva Maxima* was a mass of blooms that covered the field like snow; only when coming close could any foliage be discerned. This field of *Festiva Maxima* is illustrated elsewhere in this catalogue, but photography can never give the color and perfume of these gorgeous blossoms. How large some of them were I dare not say, but a dozen of them made as heavy an armful as most women cared to carry. A convention was in progress in Springfield when the Peony blooms were at their best, and several hundred were sent in to decorate the stage. It nearly broke up the convention, for when the delegates were convinced that the blooms were really Peonies, and that they might be seen by the thousands at the field, every vehicle to be had was soon on the way to the Peonies.

One delegate told me she felt as if she must fall on her knees at first sight of the field, "for I felt as if the heavens had opened and showed me a glimpse of the glories within."



Peony Nomenclature

The first obstacle, and the most serious one, of a few years ago in the collecting of Peonies was the almost interminable tangle that the nomenclature of the Peony had fallen into; this had occurred partly by premeditated forethought and partly by pardonable ignorance, if we may pardon ignorance. But thanks to the Nomenclature Committee of the American Peony Society this confusion of Peony names has, in a large measure, been eliminated, so that today the grower and dealer in Peonies may both be honest and enlightened if he so wills. There are a few snarls yet to untangle, but time will right them all. Let us hope this Committee will be continued until everything along this line has been cleared up.

Among the varieties in the trade that are identical are *Avalanche* and *Albatre*, *Docteur Boissudal* (*Guerin*) and *Delache*, *Felix Crousse* and *Victor Hugo*, *Golden Harvest* and *Jeanne d'Arc*, *Marechal Valliant* and *Souvenir de Auguste Mieliez*. Theoretically, it is held by some that the first name a Peony was known by should be maintained, but commercially our contention is that the name best known by and that really means something to an American should be held. This may be done without deception to anyone by stating the synonyms in the descriptions. To illustrate: *Gigantea*, one of the very best Peonies grown, will sell at least ten times the plants that *Lamartine* (*Calot*) will; thus you have disseminated ten times as much beauty and incidentally added to your profits.

Some dealers may say the above would sound better in a Peony bulletin rather than coming from a descriptive catalogue. We answer that we have nothing that we wish to conceal from any of our patrons; we are doing our best to sell Peonies.

One Hundred Varieties

At one of the meetings of the American Peony Society it was suggested by someone that the attempt—mind you, the attempt—be made to discard from the list of varieties of Peonies until it should embrace as the maximum number one hundred varieties, this elimination to be secured by a rule of judging to be adopted by the Society. And right there is where the judges ran smack into a stone wall and the attempt failed as it should.

One of the very first decisions we arrived at in Peony culture was that for ourselves we could no more confine our list to one hundred varieties and be satisfied with same than that the waves of the ocean could be kept back with a broom, and that for the very good reason that no one hundred, or for that matter no two hundred, varieties would or could embrace all the worth and charm of this flower.

In the above opinion we are sustained by Prof. Leon D. Batchelor, when, in one of the American Peony Society Bulletins issued by Cornell University, he states in the introduction: "It is probably a conservative statement to say that the Peony interests of the country would be better off if about 75 per cent of the varieties were destroyed and future propagation made from the remaining 25 per cent of superior varieties." As there are about 2,000 varieties of Peonies, say 1,000 of them in commerce, to eliminate 75 per cent of them would leave at least 250 sorts as desirable. We are not pleading for a long list of Peonies, but we contend that the merits of the Peonies that should be perpetuated are not found in any one hundred varieties.

Six Points of Excellence

In judging a Peony for exhibition, the six points of excellence as suggested by the Directors of the American Peony Society are as follows:

	Points
Color	20
Size	20
Stem (including length, strength, and foliage)	20
Form	15
Substance	15
Fragrance	10
	<hr/> 100

Mr. Auten, of Missouri, makes a good suggestion when he says, "There is one character on which I think there should be a rating outside of merely technical points. In declamation contests a rating is given on 'General Effect'; in flowers I would give a rating on 'Charm.' For example, I do not know how, on technical points, *Festiva* could be counted any more than equal to *Festiva Maxima*, if even equal to it; however, it makes an appeal to me that *Festiva Maxima* does not. The latter has size, form, color and carriage, all unsurpassable, but to me it is cold and forbidding; it commands admiration, yes, but when I see a fine opening bud of *Festiva* I want it. This has a charm for me, makes an appeal to me that *Festiva Maxima* does not."

May we add that there is certainly a charm about some varieties of Peonies. In addition to *Festiva*, such varieties as *Marie Stuart*, *Alsace-Lorraine*, *Monsieur Dupont*, and others possess an indefinable charm that may not be described. In judging Peonies for your garden "Time of Blooming" is the most important of all points that should interest you.

You ask why, in judging a Peony for the garden, we place time of blooming the most valuable point of all. We answer: Could we possess, say, a flower as fine as *Festiva Maxima* that bloomed one week earlier or one week later than that sort, then we would have the most valuable point possible in a Peony.



A Month of Peonies

Would you not rather have a month of Peonies than a week? Say, by planting of whites, the early, early midseason, midseason, late midseason, late, and very late, you could have a month of continuous enjoyment with the choicest blooms you ever beheld, would not that be preferable to one week of such bloom where you confined yourself to kinds that bloom at one and the same time? To illustrate, suppose you confine your planting of white Peonies to Festiva Maxima; you would have the best flower of that color blooming at that time, but after your Festiva Maxima has done blooming, your neighbor, who has planted with Festiva Maxima other choice white varieties that are just as handsome and grand as that variety, will prolong her blooming season three weeks longer. Would that not be much preferable to your plan? Do you get that? Let us repeat, for this is important, by planting a succession of the early, midseason, and late varieties you can enjoy Peonies for one month instead of for only a week.

Many persons come to Peony fields while in bloom and choose the varieties they desire, then when they bloom next year they have a week of Peonies. What they should do is to make several trips, or, better still, just "camp out" in the fields and enjoy a month of the grandest flowers imaginable.

How to Select Varieties

The time the Peony blooms for the average person is one week, for the reason that his selection of varieties embraces kinds that bloom at one and the same time.

No Peony-grower that we know of has gone into this important subject, to our mind the most important of all in Peony culture. We here append a list of the different colors kept separate that will supply you the choicest of bloom that you may fairly revel in for a month.

A MONTH OF WHITE PEONIES

Avalanche	Marie Lemoine
Crown of Gold	Mireille
Duc de Wellington	Mme. Calot
Duchesse de Nemours	Mme. de Verneville
Festiva Maxima	Mme. Emile Lemoine
James Kelway	Mons. Dupont

A MONTH OF BLUSH or FLESH-PINK PEONIES

Albert Crousse	L'Indispensable
Dorchester	Marie Stuart
Eugenie Verdier	Mme. Leonie Calot
Floral Treasure	Officinalis Rosea Superba
La France	Tourangelle
La Perle	Umbellata Rosea

A MONTH OF DEEPER PINK PEONIES

Claire Dubois	Livingstone
Edulis Superba	Mathilde de Roseneck
Elwood Pleas	Mme. Forel
Fragrans	Modele de Perfection
Gigantea	Mons. Jules Elie
Grandiflora	Sarah Bernhardt

A MONTH OF RED PEONIES

Adolphe Rousseau	Gloire de Touraine
Augustin d'Hour	Lord Kitchener
Berlioz	Meissonier
Docteur Boissudval	Mme. Bucquet
Felix Crousse	Officinalis Rubra-Plena
Francois Rousseau	Rubra Superba

Remember that these months of Peonies in the different colors may be repeated in most cases by other choice varieties. In other words, you need not confine yourselves to these lists alone to make up your month of Peony bloom. Also remember when planting Peonies not to be stingy, but plant liberally and your reward will be commensurate.

Describing Peonies

Another matter that has been discussed and that some decry is the using of adjectives in describing a Peony. Dear friends, that is where we shine, for we make the statement without fear of successful contradiction that no person on God's green footstool may convey to another his impression of a Peony flower without the use of adjectives and plenty of them. Try without their use to describe Mons. Jules Elie with its enormous ball of loveliness before you, and you will be compelled to admit at once that it cannot be done. No, the stoicism of an Indian in describing Peonies will get you nowhere; don't be an iceberg—thaw out!

"Neither inability to make rhyme; lack of sequence in thought; carelessness with the king's English, or absence of sentiment will bar us from using adjectives in describing Peonies. We step right in and air our muse; nobody has to read it unless desired and it gets it out of our system."

To satisfy yourself on this point, try to convey, in cold type, the beauties of a Peony flower so that anyone may form an impression of what it is like in color, form, fragrance, etc., then you will realize how futile the attempt. Overpraise? Why, that is the veriest folderol. Listen to this description of Mons. Jules Elie, the King of Peonies: "What shall we say of it? Enormous size, richest coloring, sure, free bloomer, deliciously perfumed, the form so opulent of charm, so perfect in chiseling as to be beyond compare, the overlapping convex petalage, a marvel of curves and sinuosities like fairy convolutions. The sunburst of color, eloquent of divine passion, radiating from a core of glossy pink as from some mystic fountain concealed under fluffy lacininess, silvery pink here, pearl-pink there, and baby-pink everywhere, the colors blending and intermingling to a sheen of satiny pink, lit by a sunset glow, a tiny flame from the lambent furnace of some angel's heart; the form combined with the color in a harmonious whole difficult to describe; the petals winding in and out and curved jauntily as if consciously recurving from the mass of marvelous bloom and foliage around it; shimmering silvery tones heightening up to a climax of richest pink in a



natural and indeed inevitable inflorescence. If you love beauty this flower shoots through you an unwonted thrill; you turn again and again that you might verify and prolong the pulsing wave of poetry by excluding the surroundings from your vision. The colors gleam with light as if it were burnished clouds touched by morning. It is indeed a wonder of fragrant loveliness. Great is the King!"

Overpraise? Why, the above with its numerous tones and shades of pink does not tell half the story. Compare it with the earlier descriptions of some of the French varieties that read like this: "Violaceous pink." And then to think that any modern Peony salesman, after reading these French descriptions, could only ejaculate, "Huh! me too!"

New Introductions

Many of the best Peonies have been introduced in the past ten to fifteen years, being disseminated by those painstaking Frenchmen, M. Dessert and M. Lemoine. Nothing in the line of Peonies that had gone before equaled or approached such varieties as Alsace-Lorraine, Aurore, Bayadere, Germaine Bigot, Enchanteresse, Le Cygne, La France, Mme. Emile Lemoine, Mme. Jules Dessert, Mignon, Mons. Martin Cahuzac, Sarah Bernhardt, Solange, Therese, Tourangelle, etc.

Kelway, of England, has enriched Peonies for all time by such superb sorts as Baroness Schroeder, Kelway's Glorious, James Kelway, etc.

These are necessarily higher in price than the older sorts as they have been so recently sent out and the stock of them is very limited, but let us tell you that you will miss a large part of the charm of the Peony until you see these wonders of the floral creation. We could sell you 50,000 Festiva Maxima or 25,000 Marie Lemoine at

prices quoted and be glad to do so, but we could not sell you 100 of such varieties as Le Cygne, La France, Solange, etc., for the reason they are not to be had at any price, and at the prices quoted for them we are not anxious to sell them. We make this assertion and will stand by same, that the greatest creations in Peonies the world has ever known are the recent introductions of Messrs. Dessert and Lemoine, supplemented by the American introduction.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating, and it is almost the invariable rule of visitors to our Peony fields, while in bloom, to make choice of these new varieties. We go to some length in this matter as some dealers endeavor to create the impression that most of the new Peonies are fakes; we want if possible to correct this impression, which is absolutely erroneous.

American Peonies

Of Peonies originating in America, those by John Richardson, of Massachusetts, from 1857 to 1887, are prominent. His Dorchester, Grandiflora, Milton Hill, etc., are of the finest varieties in existence. George Hollis, also of Massachusetts, and H. A. Terry, of Iowa, have sent out some good varieties, but, unfortunately, for us, the labors of these three Peony growers are ended. The Rev. Harrison and Mr. Rosenfield, both of Nebraska, also Mr. Shaylor, of Massachusetts, have very recently added to our Peony lists in America. Mr. Brand, of Minnesota, commenced his work with Peonies in 1886. His Archie Brand, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Frances Willard, Longfellow, Mary Brand, Martha Bulloch, Richard Carvel, etc., are as good as the best. It behooves every Peony enthusiast to keep his eye on the Brand Peonies.

The Pioneer Woman Peony Originator of the World, Mrs. Sarah A. Pleas

We take very great pleasure in presenting to the Peony world the introductions of Mrs. Sarah A. Pleas, formerly of Indiana, now of California.

Mrs. Pleas has the distinction of being the first woman in the world to introduce new varieties of Peonies, and good ones, too. She has been working for a number of years practically unnoticed and unheralded. In February, 1916, the writer suggested her name to the Secretary of the American Peony Society for honorary membership, which at the next meeting of the Society, held in New York City, June, 1916, was conferred on her "in recognition of her services to Peony culture in America," an honor well merited.

Mrs. Pleas has been giving her attention to Peony culture for upwards of forty years. There have been a number of her Peonies going under

synonyms. The list we name is intended to be authentic and is compiled from information supplied by Mrs. Pleas and from her friends who have been interested in her Peonies. We here present a list of her Peonies most talked about, although by no means complete. In future editions of "Our Glory Bloom" it is expected to add to this list: Alpha and Omega, Altar Candles, Bouquet of Flowers, Dr. Edgar Pleas, Elwood Pleas, Golden Nugget, Golden Wedding, Hettie Elliott, Joseph Griffin, Ivanhoe, Jubilee, Lady Emily, Mabel Clare, Mme. Pleas, May Davidson, Midsummer Night's Dream, Mrs. M. B. Beckett, Multiflora, Opal, Walter Morgan, Pearled Rose, Queen of the Pleasance, Quaker Lady, Ralph, Rosy Dawn, Sarah, The Gem, The Jewel, White Swan.



The Lure of the Peony

A Eulogy by C. S. HARRISON, of Nebraska, Written June, 1909



IF YOU should receive the announcement that you were to have a visit from thousands upon thousands of the best dressed and most beautiful visitors that ever came to earth, you would naturally feel like taking a vacation and enjoying such delightful companionship. I am a busy man, but there is no resisting the lure of all this bewitching loveliness.

They have come, the advance guard, the great masses of dazzling splendor; the rear guard, strong, full orb'd and stately, will shortly bring up the last of the procession.

Who am I that I should have this army? An old man laid aside from professional work, broken in health, yet I secured a somber piece of weedy ground, planted those unsightly bulbs gathered from various portions of Europe and America, and so secured this harvest of delight. Why should I be so highly honored and treated like a God? Thousands of the most gorgeous flowers are putting themselves on dress parade. They vie with each other to see which can make the most alluring and winsome appearance. Such a trousseau no bride ever wore.

Whence came all these tints of woven splendor which go into this rich carpet spread out before me? You have read of that Oriental Carpet of Gems, the wonder of the world, where rubies, emeralds, sapphires and diamonds, yea, all the unfading flowers of earth's under garden, are mingled in a fabric which shimmers, flashes and blazes in the sunshine. But that gem of gems costs millions. It is made of dead flowers which cannot breathe and which give out no fragrance. My garden of gems is alive. Its beauty does not last as long, but it is mine, and while it lasts I am a millionaire. These acres are my bouquet.

Whence did they derive these rich perfumes? The mingling of the rose and the violet, the pond lily and the heliotrope, the hinting of cinnamon and the spices. Up from the masses there rise viewless clouds of incense which float above and wander away in the distant air, then sweep earthward so that you wade in billows of aroma.

Whence came all this rich coloring—as if the tints had been taken from the sunsets and the mantles from the stars, all woven by deft and unseen fingers into these forms of entrancing loveliness?

Among the crimsons what splendid flowers. There is stately Prince Imperial, further on is La Sublime, Louis Van Houtte and the showy Ville de Nancy.

Among the pinks the beautiful L'Esperance, the radiant Mme. Geissler, Livingstone, and a host of others.

There is Jeanne d'Arc with petals of gold and a center of snowy white, emblem of the fair soul of the war maiden, and in the heart of the flower, drops of blood as if the iron had entered her soul; and here is her daughter Golden Harvest; stately Festiva Maxima rises like a queen in her snowy whiteness; Monsieur Dupont is a sturdy massive white with carmine sprinkled in the center; Couronne d'Or with heart of gold is one of the latest.

Among the somewhat variegated you find Faust, one of the most floriferous, overwhelmed with floods of bloom each year. But we cannot go into details when we have two hundred varieties all striving for recognition.

Reverently I stand in this imperial presence. Instinctively I say, "How precious are Thy thoughts unto me, O God; how great is the sum of them." All these radiant forms are the revelation of the love of the Father, interpreters of His thoughts, prophets of our own resplendent future.

My garden teaches this lesson. How much the Great Florist would do for His children if they would only give Him a chance. This was His opportunity and He took it. His oldest daughter, good Mother Nature, was on hand to work with me and evolve the plans of God. How much she would do for us if we would only help. What possibilities all around us. Above us Divine ideals waiting for a chance to alight and glorify the earth.

Come around to these rows. These plants are mine. I grew them from seed. See this lovely one with soft velvety petals of pink; see that one of purest white; look at that one robed in dazzling red with heart of gold. How happy and cheerful they look. They are mine. My eyes first saw them. . . . And back in the unknown are other masses of undiscovered loveliness waiting your beck and mine. Sometimes it seems as if they would break open the gates and flood us with a glory yet unseen.

Who would live in desolation when he might live in fairyland, where Nature and all her unseen forces will work day and night to lavish on him her choicest treasures? Plant in masses. Match God's great out-of-doors with abundance. Don't be stingy when a little will bring so much. Open all gates and let the beauty of an earthly Elysium settle around you.

If you have only a small city lot, beautify that and give a kind Providence a chance to smile on you through the countenances of your flowers.

Then, again, from the same author:

Get Peonies, the most gorgeous flowers on earth; plant in masses, and have a splendid carpet of loveliness fit for the touch of angels' feet. Don't be stingy with the front yard. A fine house in a neglected yard is like a thousand-dollar picture in a ten-cent frame. Plant abundance and do not depend on two or three flowers to glorify a whole lawn. Beauty is wealth; raise a crop of it and be rich. Let us get a combination and fix up the home so it will be a blessed memory in after years. The home is not a kennel, a stable, a sty, or a barn. It is a dwelling place for immortals, who stand on the borders of the eternal beauty, where the stars are planted in the vast flower gardens of the Father.

If you have beautiful grounds, adorn them with an abundance of flowers. You will have your children associated with the most charming companions, and they will have their influence. Your boys will not be boors, but gentlemen; your girls will have lives moulded by the pure and the beautiful.

What a soul hunger often comes to the wife and mother! Too often the front yard is neglected. Perhaps it is a hog-pasture, or a hospital for disabled machinery. The farmer's wife needs an attractive home. She should have her toilet-room as well as her city sister. When you have 160 acres, can you not spare her one, and enjoy it yourself with her, so that from early spring till the hard frosts of autumn you can be welcomed by a procession of beauty?



The Peony Beautiful

History and Development of this Wonderful and Magnificent Hardy Perennial

By MISS JESSIE M. GOOD



WITH the exception of a few travelers, botanists, and amateur growers—all lovers of flowers—the only Peony known in America until about the middle of the nineteenth century was the old-fashioned double red one of our grandmothers' gardens. Today, after years of exploitation, when Peonies are mentioned, nine-tenths of the public recall only this one sort with its rank odor. They recall it, too, with an inherited prejudice, for, owing to its ease of culture, it was a favorite flower about the peasant's dooryards of Europe, and therefore the gentry called it coarse and common, and admiration of it betrayed low taste. But within the last one hundred and fifty years new varieties were introduced that have caused a vast change in the attitude of the public towards the Peony, and today it is accounted the most splendid flower in cultivation.

There are three distinct varieties of Peonies: *Pæonia officinalis*, the old-fashioned sort spoken of above, formerly grew wild over southern Europe, and to it we owe its name, for it is the Pæony of Greek and Latin literature, and was named for Pæon, a physician of the Trojan war, who attributed his miraculous cures to his use of the Peony. Fable has it that Pæon, who was a pupil of Æsculapius, first received the Peony from Leto, the mother of Apollo. With this Peony, Pæon cured the wounds Pluto received from Hercules, but the cure caused so much jealousy on the part of Æsculapius that he secretly caused the death of Pæon. Pluto, however, grateful for his cure, turned the physician into the flower which has since borne his name. For him, too, physicians were often called "Pæonii." The root was often used in medicine, and a piece of it worn about the neck was supposed to preserve the wearer from enchantments. But, ah, today the Peony is weaving enchantments of its own more enthralling than those of any Delphic priestess.

It is strange that, with the exception of *P. Browni*, the only Peony as yet found in America, that *P. officinalis* is found in southern Europe alone, while *P. Moutan* and *P. albiflora* were found only in China and Siberia. However, the *Officinalis* Peonies of today are so improved in growth, form, and color that they are esteemed most highly for their beauty and earliness. There are the three beautiful colors, red, white, and pink.

Pæonia Moulán, or Tree Peony, as we commonly call it, has a most interesting history, and to Mr. Eliot Coit, formerly of the Horticultural Department of Cornell University, I am indebted for much of the material facts of this article, for possibly no man in America is so conversant with the history of the Peony in Europe and America as he.

The facts are as follows: In 1656, by special permission and protection of the Chinese government, the Dutch East India Company sent an envoy through part of China. This envoy sent home the most glowing account of the Peony. His account is as follows: "In the province of Suchue, near to Chung King, grows a certain flower called Meutang (Moutan), in high esteem amongst them and therefore called 'King of Flowers.' It differs very little in

quality from the European rose, but is much larger and spreads its leaves further abroad. It far surpasses the rose in beauty, but falls short in richness of scent. It has no thorns or prickles, is generally of a white color, mingled with a little purple; yet there are some that are yellow and red. This flower grows upon a bush and is carefully cherished and planted in all gardens belonging to the Grandees, for one of their most cherished flowers."

Nothing was done toward bringing this plant to Europe until one hundred and thirty-five years later, when an Englishman, Sir Joseph Banks, reading the volume on China written by the envoy, became interested and instructed certain merchants trading at Canton to have specimens of the "Meutang" sent to him. Repeated attempts were made to bring a living plant to England, but owing to lack of knowledge in packing and the length of time it took sailing vessels to make the journey, it was not until 1794, four years later, that he was successful in getting from China two living Tree Peonies. They proved all that the envoy had declared them to be and other importations quickly followed.

In "Memoires des Chinois" by the Missionaires, Paris, 1873, we are told that the Moutan, as we call it, had been the pride and glory of the Chinese for fourteen hundred years. They had developed between two and three hundred varieties which they valued as much as did the Dutch their tulips. The finest specimens were sent to the emperor's garden, where they were prized for their great beauty and fragrance—for the Chinese florists had developed fragrance in the Moutan. We need not wonder at their enthusiasm when we know that well-grown specimens are in existence that are 8 to 9 feet high, bearing in a single season more than five hundred of their gigantic, fragrant blooms.

As long ago as 536 A. D., the Chinese distinguished two kinds of Peonies: The Sho Yo, or common kind that modern florists usually call *Chinensis* in catalogues, and the Mow Tan (Moutan), or Tree Peony. The splendid Tree Peony was called Hwa Wang, "King of Flowers," and Sho Yos were called Hwa Seang, "King's Prime Ministers."

Until about 600 A. D. the Peony was grown largely for its medicinal qualities, but about this date they were introduced as ornamental garden plants, and at once came into high favor. Soon after this a genealogical register was established by Gow Yang Sew, to record the qualities, parentage, and other characteristics of the kinds grown from seed; so that nearly twelve hundred years ago the Chinese had a register, while the American Peony Society is only ten years old, and is still compiling theirs. With the new colors being offered each season, this register or check-list promises to be a long-continued task.

About 724 A. D. the Peony was introduced into Japan, where it at once attained high favor with that beauty-loving nation, a favor continued to this day. The Japanese called it Botan, and the root was largely grown for medicinal purposes, whole districts devoting themselves to its culture, while the country about Nara became famous for flowering plants, many selling as high as one hundred ounces of silver for a single plant.



Masses of Peonies produce effects of astonishing splendor, either in the open ground
or in the border



The owners of this garden say that Peonies give them more pleasure than any other plants they possess



Peonies will give a mass of color and beauty along a border-line



Pæonia albiflora has a history similar to that of Moutan, for its importation followed so closely that of the Tree Peony that no exact record of its introduction is known. It is the Peony that is destined to become the most popular flower in the world, the rose excepted. Like the hybrid perpetual roses, all Peonies bloom but once each year, but unlike the rose they are almost free from diseases. Originally it was a native of Siberia, growing to its northernmost confines, single, semi-double, and fragrant.

Soon after its introduction to England its roots were taken to France, and there the real cultivation of the Peony began. Its habit of sporting into new colors and the freedom with which its seeds were taken advantage of. Climate, soil, high feeding were all used to develop the plant, but cross-fertilization did more than all else to bring new varieties. The first Peonies from seed were raised and sold in France by M. Lemon, of Port St. Denis, in 1824.

M. Jacques, gardener to King Louis Philippe originated some of the first of the fine varieties. His collection was inherited by his nephew, Victor Verdier.

Other early French Peony enthusiasts were the Comte de Cussy, the Prince de Salm-Dyck, and Modeste Guerin; also M. Buyck, a Belgian amateur. M. Calot of Douai inherited the collection of the Comte de Cussy, which in turn passed into the hands of M. Crousse of Nancy; later it came into the possession of its present owner, M. Lemoine.

Other early Peony hybridists were M. Parmentier, Mayor of Enghein, Belgium, and the following Frenchmen: Delache, Delacourt-Verhille, Donckelaer, Foulard, Gombault, Mechin, Miellez, Van Houtte. Some of our very best Peonies originated with these men. M. Dessert and M. Lemoine, of France, are the leading originators of Peonies in the world.

The Modern Double Herbaceous Peony

Pæonia albiflora sinensis

By the late JOHN M. GOOD

Its Culture, Soil, Drainage, etc.

The Peony is of such easy culture that it is not at all particular as to the soil, like most plants. It will grow in rich, poor, clay, sand, or in black soil, and thrive in all of them. We prefer a sandy loam such as we have here in the fertile lands of the great Miami Valley of Ohio. Prepare your ground by digging at least 2 feet deep; your beds should be well drained so that all surplus water gets away quickly. Peonies will not stand wet feet.

Another very important matter is that your soil must be free from acid, caused by a combination of too much humus and poor drainage, for Peonies will not thrive in such a soil. A simple test for acid is to get a nickel's worth of litmus paper at the drug store and place a piece of it inside a handful of moist soil—not wet—that you wish to test. If the paper turns from blue to red it indicates the presence of acid—the redder the paper, the more acid. To counteract the acid, place lime in the soil to sweeten it.

Fertilizers, and How Not to Use

This is the particular part about Peony culture. If there is one thing that a Peony dislikes more than another, it is to have such fertilizers as contain ammonia and potash to come in direct contact with the roots, especially in allopatic doses. You had better put on the soft pedal and go carefully. It causes two things to happen, burning and decaying the Peony roots. To avoid this we never plant Peonies on land soon after manure has been applied to it. We allow several years to elapse, giving the manure time to become disintegrated and thoroughly incorporated with the soil. Neither do we cover the Peonies with manure during the winter as some do. The Peony stem is hollow, and by covering them, the substance of the covering is carried by rain and melting snow down to the heart of the plant and the manure water will play havoc by almost annihilating your roots. You then ask how we fertilize: By turning under a crop or two of cowpeas and rye before planting, and after planting we use any kind of

stable manure between the rows, care being taken to avoid getting it near the stems of the plant. Manure should be applied during early winter. Amateurs may apply all their fertilizer in the form of manure after planting, as stated here, and be assured of grand results. Liquid manure may be applied after the buds appear in the springtime. Get a barrel that holds water; fill with manure and pour on water till barrel is full; let it stand a few days, stir, and apply liquid once or twice a week to the ground immediately around the Peony roots.

When, Where, and How to Plant

Peonies may be planted any time the ground is in condition to work, from September 1 till March 15. In Ohio we prefer September, October, and November for three reasons: Usually the ground is in better condition to work during these months and when the time comes for the root to start in the spring, it is in its proper place, ready to grow instead of coming from the grower or in your cellar, and maybe the ground is not in condition to plant, while the root you planted in the fall is growing all the time; it saves storing and caring for them during the winter-time; and Peonies can be sold cheaper in the fall as the expense of storage is avoided.

We never put high-priced Peonies in storage. You must get them in the fall if you buy from us. The loss of what would remain unsold would more than wipe out the profit on what we would sell at that season of the year.

Peonies may be planted effectively in several positions: in beds by themselves, as a background in perennial borders, as a foreground for shrubbery groups or borders, in single rows. Indeed, they make a delightful hedge effect where one sort is planted, so that they all bloom at one time. A hedge of Peonies is fine when used as a division-line between city lots or to act as a screen along alleyways or unsightly fences or buildings, for after they are through blooming the plant itself is desirable for foliage effect. Simply cut away the seed-pods and trim in the tips



of branches that may be longer than the others so as to make a uniform hedge. Peonies are very effective when planted to border a walk. Where planted in beds, set at least $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart each way; if in rows for hedge effect, 2 feet apart, setting the eyes in the ground 2 inches below the surface. A covering of forest leaves, held in place by evergreen boughs or other weight to keep the leaves from blowing away, will be found very beneficial during the severe cold weather of winter. Peony roots are perfectly hardy but this covering keeps the newly planted roots from being lifted out of their places by frost. Do not apply this covering until the ground is frozen and remove after hard freezing weather is over, in early spring. It is the freezing and thawing that does the damage. Freezing the roots does no damage, but every freeze and thaw lifts the roots a little. Let Nature keep repeating this operation and you will find your roots on top of the ground. After the leaves have been removed is a good time to apply manure taking care to keep it clear of the stems (cover the stems with some other substance, such as leaves, etc.). It acts as a protection and at the same time supplies the necessary fertilizer.

Peonies as Cut-Flowers

If Peonies are to be used as cut-flowers, they should be cut just as the color begins to show; never allow the flowers to open on the plant. After cutting, if to be used at once, place the stems in water and set in the shade, away from the wind. If flowers are to be kept some time, then, after cutting as above, keep away from water, lay in a cool, dry cellar, and twenty-four hours before you wish to use them, give the stems a fresh cut and place them in water. If kept in a cool room, they will open into the most glorious flowers. Never mind how wilted they are. You will exclaim they are no good, but follow directions and see results. You will have much finer flowers than the pickled ones that the florist supplies from storage. Always water the ground in the beds of late-flowering Peonies, as usually, there is a dry spell during the middle or last of June. You will be well repaid for your trouble.

Flowers for Exhibition

The largest flowers for exhibition are obtained in the following manner: The plant should be at least five years old—eight years old would be better. After the shoots appear in the spring, select one, two, or three of the stronger ones and nip all the others to the ground. This will cause the entire strength of the plant to center in the stems you allow to remain. As the buds appear, pinch out all but the crown or terminal bud on each stem. This crown bud may always be distinguished by its coming on the end of the main stalk. The buds that come on the smaller side shoots or branches are called lateral buds, and these are the ones to pinch. This has the effect of throwing the strength of the whole stalk into one flower.

The size of the flower, as well as the color, is helped by giving liquid manure once or twice a week just as the buds begin to form.

The best-colored exhibition flowers are secured by cutting the buds just as they begin to show color, placing the stems in water, and allowing them to open in a cool room. Sunlight changes the color of the flower the instant it strikes it, and while all these color variations make the Peony one of the most

beautiful of outdoor flowers, in order to get the true color of the blooms, they must be opened in the shade. To get the true color outdoors, cheese-cloth should be suspended about 4 feet above the plants, just as the buds are showing color. Paper sacks may also be tied over the buds. Experience soon teaches the proper time to cut the buds so that they will open best in water. The fewer petals a flower has the tighter the bud may be cut. A safe rule is that when they first show color they are practically in the tight bud stage, but ready to open.

Always give the stems a fresh cut each day; also fresh water. The stem of a Peony flower is woody, with a center of pith, so make a long cut up the side of the stem into the pith so it will take up water faster. There is a waxy substance that seals up the ends of the flower stems, and by giving a fresh cut this is removed.

The Peony Disease

The greedy growers have, by their methods of over-propagating and feeding, produced a disease variously known as nemetodes, club-root, root-gall, and the so-called "Lemoine's Disease." This disease did not originate with Lemoine, but with the greedy growers who bought his new productions and "put them on the track," in other words, "speeding them up." Over-propagating, thus weakening; over-feeding, thus producing indigestion; result—root-gall. The disease is from within and not from without; it is neither infectious or contagious. It is a curious fact that a root that has the disease up to a certain point will produce more flowers than a perfectly healthy root, thus it is really a better cut-flower subject, but not so good for root sales. In the stage above noted the disease is conquered by cutting away most of the root and planting in soil free from acid and fertilizers, leaving undisturbed for at least three years.

Then, upon lifting, if it still has some disease, repeat the operation. Should the plant be so badly diseased as to fail either to grow or bloom, then put it in the discard unless it is valuable enough to graft the eyes on clean roots.

The Best Fifty

Do not think for one moment that I would attempt to choose fifty varieties for you. To illustrate: One day, in the Peony field, a lady asked, pointing to a certain variety, "What Peony is that?" After being told she said, "That's the ugliest flower I ever saw!" Just then a couple of young ladies came along and one of them seeing the variety the lady had called the "ugliest," ran ahead of her companion and exclaimed: "Oh! come, Mary, here is the prettiest flower I ever saw!" Turning to the woman, I said, "And you would have me tell you which is the prettiest Peony?" At another time, after conducting a couple of women through our fields and selling them quite an order, I remembered that I had overlooked that charming variety, Asa Gray. Although worn out with our tramp through the fields, we retraced our steps to the farthest corner of our fields, and while they were looking Asa Gray over they spied several rows of Victoire Tricolore which we had decided were so worthless that we had marked them to dig and throw away. They left Asa Gray and fairly waded across the rows of plants between, and each of them purchased, to our way of thinking, a variety not worth growing. No, it can't



be done; I would not be so presumptuous as to name the best fifty. I would be as silly as the fellow who claims that the best can be found in one hundred varieties. Read my descriptions of the different varieties and where I have fairly poured out my soul about them that will be the telltale of my own opinion.

List of Peonies According to Color

To enable purchasers to quickly find from the alphabetical list the colors desired, we have arranged the following lists, including some of the principal varieties of the early, medium, and late of each color:

WHITE

Avalanche	Lady Alexandra Duff
Baroness Schroeder	La Rosiere
Boule de Neige	Le Cygne
Couronne d'Or	Marie Lemoine
Duchesse de Nemours	Miraille
Festiva	Mme. de Vetry
Festiva Maxima	Mme. de Verneville
Florence Nightingale	Mme. Emile Lemoine
Frances E. Willard	Monsieur Dupont
James Kelway	Queen Victoria
Jubilee	

YELLOW, CHANGING TO WHITE

Alba Sulfurea	Philomele
Blanche Cire	Primevere
Canari	Solfatare
Candidissima	Sulfurea
Duc de Wellington	

BLUSH OR DELICATE FLESH

Achille	Marie Jacquin
Alsace-Lorraine	Marie Stuart
Eugenie Verdier	Midsummer Night's
Floral Treasure	Dream
Germaine Bigot	Mlle. Leonie Calot
Golden Harvest	Mme. Calot
Kelway's Glorious	Mme. Emile Galle
Kelway's Queen	Octavie Demay
La Lorraine	President Taft
La Tendresse	Solange
La Tulipe	Tourangelle
Loveliness	Umbellata Rosea
Marguerite Gerard	

LIGHT OR MEDIUM PINK

Albert Crousse	Marie d'Hour
Asa Gray	Martha Bulloch
Dorchester	Mme. Boulanger
Edmond About	Mme. de Galhau
Elwood Pleas	Mme. Ducl
Etta	Modele de Perfection
Gismonde	Monsieur Jules Elie
Gloire de Charles Gombault	Princess Beatrice
Grandiflora	Sarah Bernhardt
Humei Carnea	Therese
La France	Triomphe de Exposition
La Perle	de Lille
L'Indispensable	Venus
Marie Crousse	Welcome Guest

DEEP PINK AND ROSE

Alexandre Dumas	La Fayette
Auguste Villaume	Lady Leonora Bramwell
Beranger	Leviathan
Claire Dubois	Linne
Clementine Gillot	Livingstone
Duke of Devonshire	Mathilde de Roseneck
Edulis Superba	Mme. Forel
Elie Chevalier	Mme. Geissler
Fragrans	Mme. Thouvenin
Gigantea	Modeste Guerin
Humei	Ne Plus Ultra
Irma	Walter Faxon
Jenny Lind	

RED

Agida	Felix Crousse
Atrosanguinea	Marechal Vaillant
Auguste Lemoine	Mons. Krelage
Augustin d'Hour	Rachel (Terry)
Berlioz	Shabena
De Candolle	The Gem
Edwin Forrest	

CRIMSON OR DEEP RED

Adolphe Rousseau	L'Eclatante
Dr. Boisdual	Meissonier
Eugene Bigot	Mme. Bucquet
Gloire de Touraine	Mme. Gaudichau
Grover Cleveland	Mons. Martin Cahuzac
Karl Rosenfield	Rubra Superba

Size of Roots

The size of Peony roots varies as to variety, some sorts making strong roots with few eyes, while others make smaller roots with eyes in plenty, and then again this rule will be reversed. Some varieties do not throw normal bloom after division inside of two years; then, again, other varieties will throw grand flowers the first year from division. We have seen as fine flowers on Mons. Jules Elie at one year from division as we have at three years, but not as many of them per plant.

The newer and more rare the variety, the smaller the roots sent, regardless of price.

Do not for one moment think that we are going to pay \$5 for a small Peony root and then grow it a year or two, dig and sell to you for what we paid for it. Mr. Welsh puts it tersely thus: "The man who cheats himself is about as bad as the man who cheats the other fellow, and if we sold Peonies at any lower price we would be cheating ourselves," and we know you do not wish us to do that.

We grade our roots as follows:

First Size, Divided Roots. This is a root divided until it has from two to five eyes. It is the size we always plant and we recommend this for general planting, both as to the desirability of its low cost and the results obtained. Many varieties throw normal flowers the first year from planting.

Second Size, One-Year Roots. This is a First Size divided root of two to five eyes, planted and grown for one year, then dug and sold you as it comes from the ground. It is a most desirable size and is well worth the additional price asked for it. You simply, for the difference in cost between this size and First Size, save one year in time. This size will throw more bloom the first year from planting than the First Size, and is the popular size.

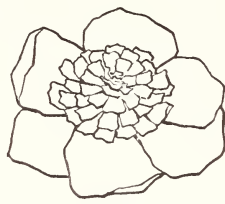
Third Size, Two-Year Roots. This is the Second Size left in the ground one year longer and sold you as it comes from the soil. By planting this size you gain two years of time.

Fourth Size, Three-Year Roots. This is the Third Size left in the ground one year longer and sold you as it comes from the soil. By planting this size you gain three years of time.

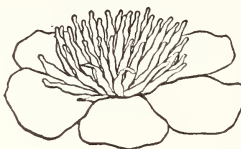
Our aim is to always give value for the money entrusted to us for Peonies, and the fact that our Peony sales have reached the enormous amount they have, running into the hundreds of thousands each season, should be proof that we are amply satisfying our customers. It is not unusual to get letters saying: "We have bought Peony roots from all the growers and yours are the best of any we buy."



Single



Anemone



Japanese



Crown

Pæonia albiflora, or *P. chinensis*, as it is more commonly catalogued, has by the American Peony Society been divided into eight types as follows:

SINGLE. Those with a single row of wide guards and a center of yellow pollen-bearing stamens.

SEMI-DOUBLE. Those with several rows of wide petals and a center of stamens and partially transformed petaloids. Many of the reds are of this type.

JAPANESE. These have wide guards the same as the Singles, but with the stamens and anthers greatly enlarged into narrow, thick petaloids of various colors, tipped with vestiges of the yellow anthers without pollen.

CROWN. In this type wide petals are developed in the center of the flower, forming a high crown with the narrow, short petals forming a ring or collar around it. Often the crown and guards are one color, and the collar another or lighter shade.

ANEMONE. This type is a step further in the process of doubling, with the stamens all transformed into short narrow petals, forming a round cushion in the center of the flower.

BOMB. The next step is this type in which all the center petals are uniformly wide approaching the guards, but distinctly differentiated from them, forming a globe-shaped center without collar or crown.

SEMI-ROSE. Flowers in which the petals are all uniformly wide, but are loosely built, with a few pollen-bearing stamens visible or nearly concealed.

ROSE. In these the process of doubling is completed, all stamens fully transformed into evenly arranged wide petaloids, similar to the guards, forming a perfect rose-shaped bloom.



Semi-double



Semi-rose



Rose



Bomb

In a monograph on the Peony written by Mr. J. Eliot Coit, for Cornell University, he gives seven most excellent reasons for the popularity of the Peony, as follows:

1. They are easy to grow; anyone can raise glorious Peonies with less trouble than it takes to grow roses.

2. Peonies well established are permanent features in the garden, or at least as permanent as is desirable.

3. Peonies are perfectly hardy wherever apples can be grown, passing through the most severe winters without injury, and very easily protected where not hardy.

4. The blooms are large, showy, of various forms and of all shades of color from white to purple, and even pale yellow.

5. Many of the new varieties are deliciously fragrant.

6. They are practically free from insects and disease. No spraying, dusting, or hand-picking of worms is necessary.

7. They are equally successful as a cut-flower and for artistic landscape effect.

A Word About Our Seedlings

We have been growing seedlings for the past twenty years and we know enough about them to guarantee to the Peony world for years to come many wonderful creations. We hope that as the years roll by you will come to look upon the Good & Welsh Peonies as the standards of all Peonies.

The Logical Time to Order Peonies

Is when you are "chumming" with them in your own or a friend's garden. Memory is too elusive a thing to be trusted! Entrust your wishes to us; write us freely any time concerning Peonies. The full benefit of a quarter century's experience with this wonderful flower is yours to command. **Make Our Booklet Your Guide.**

OUR GUARANTEE. We guarantee our Peonies true to name and will cheerfully replace any that prove to be otherwise after they have reached their normal blooming period.



Alphabetical List of Peonies

The number preceding the variety name (6.1) indicates the rating given the variety by the American Peony Society.

The number following the variety name indicates our stock number as our field labels are both numbered and named. Mistakes are less likely to occur if you use the name and the number when ordering. We would prefer you do so, giving the number and the name as indicated in this catalogue.

The name and year following the variety is that of the originator and year in which it was disseminated. Following this the type of flower (see page 12) is given, with time of blooming.

IMPORTANT ABOUT PRICES. The prices of the Peonies here listed are given in a price-list enclosed in this booklet. As these prices will vary somewhat from year to year, be sure you have the price-list for the current year in which you are ordering.

DOUBLY IMPORTANT. The Peonies we name in this catalogue are only offered for sale during the months of September, October, November, December, January, and February. If you wish Peonies to plant at any other time of year, write us for list of varieties and prices.

6.3 ACHILLE (68). Calot, 1855. Rose type; midseason. Clusters of fine, large, 5-inch blooms on 3-foot stems; very floriferous. Opens light pearl or shell-pink, finishing delicate blush or lilac-white with an occasional creamy white spot. Fragrant. In make-up and color the flower somewhat resembles an immense carnation. Foliage crimped like an ardisia. Excellent for all purposes.

7.6 ADELAIDE HOLLIS (874). Hollis, 1907. Crown type; midseason. Large, compact globular form. Color rose-white, changing to pure white. Fragrance pleasing. Tall, strong; free bloomer. Extra fine.

8.8 ADDIELANCHEA (973). Brand. Rose type. Creamy white with the base of center petals yellow; guard petals prominently flecked crimson, and crown petals slightly so. A fine Peony. We have only a limited stock, and anyone wishing a root should order early.

6.3 ADMIRAL DEWEY (262). Hollis, 1904. Bomb type; midseason. Large lightly built flower. Color delicate rose-pink, shaded heliotrope. Sweet-scented.

6.7 ADMIRAL SCHLEY (631). Terry, 1904. Large loose rose type. Bright crimson.

7.4 ADMIRAL TOGO (566). Hollis, 1907. Semi-rose type; midseason. Large high flower. Deepest mahogany-red; unusually dark and luminous.

8.5 ADOLPHE ROUSSEAU (81). Dessert & Mechin, 1890. Semi-double type; early midseason. Very large flower. Dark velvety red with garnet hues and a distinct metallic reflex. One of the darkest and most brilliant with very large and shell-like petals keeping well when cut. Habit ideal with tall stiff stems. Dark foliage, veined red. One of the best reds for landscape effect. Extra fine.

5.8 AGIDA (114). Origin unknown. Semi-double type; midseason. If the color of this Peony was not so attractive we would have discarded it long ago. A bright showy red in contradistinction to the purplish crimson so prevalent among red Peonies. It might almost be called scarlet. Very bright, gay, and showy. Free bloomer.

7.0 AKSARBEN (525). Rosenfield, 1908. The name was formed by spelling Nebraska backwards. Semi-rose type; midseason. Large blooms in clusters. Dark glowing crimson, most brilliant. Good.

6.5 ALBA SULFUREA (146). Calot, 1860. Bomb type; midseason. Very large globular, compact bloom. Creamy white, center slightly flecked

red; stigmas red. Tall, erect grower, distinct from Sulfurea, which has cream-white stigmas. For cut flowers and landscape work this variety is fine.

8.7 ALBATRE (141). Crousse, 1885. Rose type; midseason. One of the finest white Peonies. Identical with the variety Avalanche.

8.6 ALBERT CROUSSE (12). Crousse, 1893. Bomb type; late. Immense, very full, convex bloom, as perfect in outline and contour as a Show or Fancy dahlia. In fact, it is so perfect in shape that from stem to stem it forms a perfect ball. The petals are imbricated and fringed like a carnation. The color is as wonderful as its form and is best described as an even delicate seashell-pink without flecks or markings; indeed, it is rather a tint than a color or shade; in this regard it is remarkable and unapproached by any other variety. It easily scores the six points of excellence. Our stock of this variety, we have good reason to believe, exceeds in number that held commercially by all other growers in the world.

7.1 ALEXANDRE DUMAS (217). Guerin, 1862. Crown type; early. Lively, brilliant pink crown interspersed with white, salmon, and chamois; creamy white collar of narrow petals mingled with the wide central petals. Exceptionally floriferous. A very pretty, pleasing, multi-colored sort. One of the best for massing and an excellent keeper after being cut. It is one of the earliest of the Chinensis type to bloom.

7.1 ALEXANDRIANA (231). Calot, 1856. Rose type; early. A most beautiful double red variety. Fragrant. Very strong, upright grower; free bloomer.

7.4 ALFRED DE MUSSET (236). Crousse, 1885. Rose type; late. Fine shaped flower of flesh-white shaded with subdued salmon, flecked crimson, and rose center. Extra.

6.4 ALICE CROUSSE (64). Calot, 1872. Bomb type; midseason. Bright pink; center beautiful salmon-pink and white. Very fine.

7.2 ALICE DE JULVECOURT (218). Pele, 1857. Crown type; midseason. Large, double flowers of globular form. Guards and center lilac-white, prominently flecked with crimson; collar creamy white. Fragrant. Dwarf and one of the freest blooming and best landscape sorts.

6.7 ALPHA and OMEGA (769). Pleas, 1903. Anemone type. Among the first to open and has a charm all its own. After the bud has opened into a



beautiful convex bloom with deep rose guards and bright yellow petaloids, there develops in the center a ring of glowing salmon-pink petals, ruffled something like a huge chrysanthemum, which in turn changes to white. It has the appearance of a flower growing out of the center of another—in other words, a double decker. One blooming stem with side buds and main central flower makes a bouquet in itself. "Have tested it for five years and consider it a find."

7.4 ALPHEUS HYATT (244). Richardson. Rose type; late. Very large, flat, double flowers. Beautiful rose-pink, a uniform color throughout.

8.8 ALSACE-LORRAINE (163). Lemoine, 1906. Semi-rose type; late midseason. Evidently has La France blood in it, having the same habit of growth—erect, with the foliage standing off in a marked way from the plant. Very large imbricated flowers in clusters. The petals are sharply pointed, and in the center are arranged like a water-lily. Rich creamy white, center of the flower delicately tinted brownish yellow or Havana brown; best described as a fried butter color of a peculiar reddish brown. A very striking shade, unlike any other Peony we know except Claude Gélée and Solange. A most attractive and extra-fine flower. Easily scores the six points of excellence. Alsace-Lorraine has an indefinable charm and no collection is complete without it.

7.8 AMANDA YALE (531). Brand, 1907. Semi-rose type; midseason. Color milk-white with some petals heavily blotched carmine. Good bloomer. Its proud, charming habit of growth and dignified poise of the blooms make this a favorite with those who prefer a pure white Peony.

6.2 AMAZONE (281). Lemoine, 1899. Rose type; early midseason. Well formed, large, perfect flower. Guards rosy white, center creamy white, flecked crimson. Fragrant.

5.1 AMBROISE VERSCHAFFELT (227). Calot, 1866. Crown type; midseason. Large cup-shaped bloom. Rich, deep crimson.

AMERICAN BEAUTY, syn. Meissonier (35). Crousse, 1886. Crown type; midseason. A glowing red, known in the Chicago cut-flower market as the "American Beauty" Peony. Superb.

6.5 ANDRÉ LAURIES (98). Crousse, 1881. Rose type; very late. Very dense, compact, globular bloom of largest size. Color dark Tyrian-rose or solferino-red, shading deeper in the center, with red reflex; guards same color, occasionally splashed with green; center mottled white. An all-round good Peony.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS (672). Brand, 1907. Semi-rose type; midseason. Large bright crimson flower, generally borne one to a stem, with large, loosely arranged petals showing the stamens. A very reliable variety that comes good every year. One of the very good reds.

ANTOINE POITEAU (504). Guerin, 1845. Crown type; midseason. Globular, medium size, compact. Differentiated. Stamens entirely transformed to petals. Color (total effect) lilac-white; guards clear; collar milk-white, lighter than guards; center flecked with crimson, same color as guards; secondary staminodes present. Opens like bomb but develops to low crown. Fragrance pleasant.

7.5 ARCHIE BRAND (540). Brand, 1913. Bomb type; midseason. An enormous flower of an even, deep, seashell-pink, with silvery border. The petals, closely massed, form a solid head surrounded by broad, drooping guard petals. There is a charm about this flower in its even, soft, uniform color and the peculiar perfection of its form which attracts from a long distance. Its delicate fragrance closely resembles the rose and we believe it has a stronger, true rose fragrance than any other pink variety. This delightful fragrance, added to its charming beauty and grace make this variety especially fine for cutting.

ARLEQUIN (934). Dessert, 1921. Great variety of form and tint; many flowers are of the Japanese type but the more vigorous stems produce full flowers. Broad guard petals of clear purplish pink splashed silvery white; center salmon-pink and yellow. A very elegant variety.

6.7 ARMAND ROUSSEAU (264). Dessert & Mechin, 1893. Semi-rose type; early. Very pretty cup-shaped bloom, with double row of guard petals which are round and very regular, those of the center fringed and mixed with golden stamens. Clear carmine-red, with a bright silvery reflex. Stiff habit; dwarf plant; showy.

6.9 ARMANDINE MECHIN (195). Mechin, 1880. Rose type; midseason. Large blooms in clusters. Red shaded garnet and amaranth; very brilliant.

6.7 ARSENE MEURET (505). Verdier, 1854. Semi-rose type; midseason. Large, globular flower. Clear violet-rose tipped silver. Grand.

8.1 ASA GRAY (102). Crousse, 1886. Semi-rose type; midseason. The very large, full, imbricated bloom is designated as a "double decker" in form. Guards salmon-flesh; center very full and perfectly formed, delicate lilac plentifully sprinkled with minute dots of deeper lilac. Fragrant and distinct. Striking and imposing, it is a flower to linger over. No Peony produces more bloom year in and year out than Asa Gray.

7.3 ATROSANGUINEA (84). Calot, 1858. Semi-double; midseason. A marvelous flower of globular form. Brilliant rosy magenta, outer guards streaked white. Strong, vigorous grower with spreading habit; free bloomer.

AUDOMARENSIS (520). Delache, 1850. Semi-rose type; midseason. Carmine and clear violet-red, silvery reflex.

8.7 AUGUSTE DESSERT (935). Dessert, 1920. Cup-shaped flower of fine form, with rounded petals. Vivid glowing pink, with a tint of flame, edged with a lighter shade of same color. Stamens intermixed with the petals in many flowers. A superb variety, awarded Certificate of Merit at the Paris show (June 2, 1920).

6.3 AUGUSTE LEMONIER (23). Calot, 1865. Anemone type; midseason. Superb red with velvety finish. Fragrant. One of the very best reds for hedge or landscape work where color effect is desired. Many who saw this variety in our nurseries in bloom in June were impressed with its beauty and value.

AUGUSTE VAN GREET (831). Parmentier, 1850. Bomb type; midseason. Deep crimson-violet.



7.3 AUGUSTE VILLAUME (170). Crousse, 1895. Rose type; late. Enormous, round, blooms with closely set petals which are unusually large for a Peony. A uniform rich, violet-rose. Very fragrant. When well done it is one of the most fetching sorts. This and all late sorts need water to develop them properly.

7.8 AUGUSTIN D'HOUE, syn. Marechal MacMahon (228). Calot, 1867. Bomb type; midseason. Extremely large, showy, perfectly built bloom; primary petals narrow and built up close and high. Color very deep, rich, brilliant solferino-red with slight silvery reflex. The largest red Peony. Indispensable. As high class in its way as Felix Crousse, although they are entirely distinct and in no way conflict. Taller growth and larger flower than Felix Crousse.

7.2 AUNT ELLEN (108). Brand, 1907. Semi-rose type; early. Rich, uniform crimson, showing stamens. Blooms just after Richard Carvel. A good bloomer that can be depended on year after year.

8.0 AURORE (17). Dessert, 1904. Semi-rose type; late. Extra-large, flat, loose bloom. Color lilac-white, with collar of milk-white flecked crimson; guards prominently marked with carmine; center of same shade as guards. Fragrant. Superb. Commenting on this variety at the New York Show, Mr. Bonnewitz said: "Mr. G. made a display of *Aurore* which just made you think of an early spring morning. When I first saw it I involuntarily said, 'Sunrise,' and a learned friend at my elbow, said: 'Exactly right, for that is what 'Aurore' means.'"

8.7 AVALANCHE (132). Crousse, 1886. Crown type; late midseason. It has taken some people a number of years to tumble to the fact that this is a first-class Peony. This magnificent variety opens like a rose-bud. Pure snow-white, with delicate pencilings of carmine on the edge of the central petals; very waxy and chaste. Fragrant. One of the most superb Peonies; in fact, it is unsurpassed by any other white Peony. The variety *Albatre* is identical with *Avalanche*.

7.9 AVIATEUR REYMOND (574). Dessert, 1915. A very large and beautiful flower of bright cherry-red, shaded garnet and brilliant amaranth; very showy.

8.8 BALL O'COTTON (930). Rose type. Medium size. Chaste pure white. Delightfully fragrant. Flower resembles *Le Cygne* very much but is more fragrant. Good grower. A very promising variety.

9.0 BARONESS SCHROEDER (279). Kelway, 1889. Rose type; late. One of the finest Peonies in existence. Of three flowers, one will have a delicate, faint, lingering glow of gold in the center, the next may be suffused with heliotrope, and the next with pink like a pyramid of baby-pink fading to purest white. The immense flowers of great substance with high chalice-like center are freely produced, lasting a long time. It is sweet with the true June rose fragrance, and in form and outline rivals any of the rose family.

8.7 BAYADERE (85). Lemoine, 1910. Rose type; midseason. Lemoine's later Peony productions all seem to have a common parentage. This is

shown in their admirable and distinct habit of growth, strong, sturdy, and erect, bearing large blooms upright accompanied with grand foliage. Those acquainted with *Le Cygne* will understand what we mean. *Bayadere* has large flowers produced freely, pure white in color. A gorgeous and unusual variety.

BEATRICE KELWAY (894). Kelway. Late. Guard petals fine pure rose color, with narrower center petals deep rose shaded yellow.

7.0 BEAUTE DE VILLECANTE (179). Gombault, 1856. Crown type; late midseason. Guards and crown violet-rose; collar lilac-white. Fragrant. Free bloomer.

7.9 BEAUTY'S MASK (76). Hollis, 1904. Crown type; late. Very large, compact flower of clear blush-white, tinted lilac; guards clear lilac; collar lighter than guards, mixed with creamy yellow petaloids, giving it a distinct appearance. A fragrant Peony of fine quality.

7.5 BELISAIRE (77). Lemoine, 1901. Semi-rose type; midseason. Large globular flowers of great beauty. Delicate lilac, splashed with minute dots of deeper lilac; guards and center of flower flecked crimson. Tall, strong grower. A gay variety "without a fault."

BELLE ALLIANCE (308). Crousse, 1892. Rose type; midseason. Very full, double bloom. Lilac-pink with silvery border. Beautiful.

6.4 BELLE DOUAISIENNE (230). Calot, 1861. Rose type; midseason. Large, globular flower. Hydrangea-pink, center prominently flecked crimson. Very fragrant.

6.8 BELLE MAUVE (229). Lemoine, 1903. Rose type; midseason. Very large, compact, flat bloom. Delicate lilac-rose, tipped silver. Fragrant. Tall, strong, compact grower.

7.6 BENJAMIN FRANKLIN (534). Brand, 1907. Rose type; early midseason. Brilliant crimson with ruby shadings at base of petals. Fragrance slight but agreeable. Very tall, erect stems, carrying individual blossoms in great profusion. The flowers unfold slowly, keeping their form and color much longer than most red varieties. A single plant or a group on the lawn or a vase filled with these gorgeous blossoms always attracts attention and calls forth delight and admiration. It is a charmer and will give satisfaction. One of the most striking dark Peonies. A splendid commercial variety, also a fine sort for massing.

7.0 BERLIOZ (2). Crousse, 1886. Rose type; late midseason. Enormous, full, globular, imbricated bloom. Bright currant-red, center tinted rose and shaded amaranth. As the flower ages and becomes fully finished, each petal is distinctly tipped silver about one-half its length. This characteristic is quite pronounced. It is extremely showy and fine, and probably attracts more attention from visitors to our fields than any other variety.

6.7 BERNARD PALISSY (518). Crousse, 1879. Large, globular, rose type; late. Pale lilac-rose, fading to white.

BERNARDINE (891). Kelway, 1908. Large; semi-double; deep crimson. Strong.



6.3 **BERTHA** (817). Terry, 1910. Rose type; late. Very large, full and double. Bright crimson.

8.1 **BERTRADE** (650). Lemoine, 1909. Rose type; late. Very large, compact, globular white flower. Erect, medium compact habit. Extra good.

BICOLOR (512). Outer petals white with rose tinge; center fringed cream with crimson blotch.

BIRKET FOSTER (770). Kelway, 1909. Full, double; bright crimson-scarlet.

6.9 **BLANCHE CIRE** (222). Origin unknown. Semi-rose type; early. This variety was first catalogued by M. Dessert, of France, in 1908. Translated, *Blanche Cire* is "Wax White." Pretty glossy wax-white buds with sulphur-yellow center and a greenish reflex. The leading variety in the Paris cut-flower markets.

BLANCHE KING (957). A. M. Brand, 1922. Immense full flower with large petals. Color a wonderful very bright deep pink that has to be seen to be appreciated; so distinct that everyone picks it out on sight. Received an Award of Merit at the London (Ontario) International Peony Show, 1922.

BOADECIA (833). Origin unknown. Delicate white blooms with red markings.

8.0 **BOULE DE NEIGE** (118). Calot, 1867. Semi-rose type; early midseason. Translated is "Ball of Snow." Large, cup-shaped, full bloom of good substance and perfect form. Color milk-white, with sulphur center, both guards and center prominently flecked crimson. Erect, tall grower. Fine cut-flower variety. Follows *Festiva Maxima* and is often sold for that variety. They are, however, easily distinguished, as *Ball of Snow* shows some stamens through the flower while *Festiva Maxima* never does.

BOUQUET DE FLORA, syn. *Bouquet of Flowers* (220). Pleas, 1913. Rose type; midseason. Large, pointed deep rose buds, opening to expose a lighter center of pink which changes to white. As each bud opens the cluster shows blooms of various shades, making a bouquet of flowers of different sizes and varying from deep rose through the pinks to white with a green bud on the last one.

8.7 **BRAND'S MAGNIFICENT** (567). Brand, 1918. Semi-rose type; midseason. Deep dark red with a bluish cast—the nearest blue of any red Peony. When this variety is in bloom, visitors will return to it time and time again as the best red they have ever seen. Wonderful because of its beautiful form, prodigality of bloom, great, broad, symmetrically arranged petals, and magnificent color effect.

7.6 **BUNKER HILL** (569). Hollis, 1906. Rose type; midseason. Full double flower, with very wide petals. Bright Tyrian-rose; very attractive. Very strong-growing, giant-flowering variety.

6.3 **CAMERON** (86). Crousse, 1879. Rose type; late. Very large imbricated blooms. Deep crimson, shaded with velvety hues. Well flowered.

6.9 **CANARI** (11). Guerin, 1861. Bomb type; midseason. Large blooms on tall stems. Primary petals white, flushed delicate pink, changing to pure white with deep primrose-yellow center; collar next to guards white. Richly fragrant. One of the freest blooming Peonies.

8.4 **CANDEUR** (937). Dessert, 1920. Large, globular blooms. Delicate silvery pink, slightly tinged lilac-rose, fading to pearl-white; center flecked with carmine. Fine clear green foliage. Vigorous grower.

7.1 **CANDIDISSIMA** (142). Calot, 1856. Rose type; early. Very large flowers. Guards creamy white; center sulphur-yellow, delicately tinted flesh, with a light green heart; very chaste and refined. True honey fragrance. Strong grower; free bloomer, several days ahead of *Festiva Maxima*.

7.2 **CARMEN** (265). Lemoine, 1898. Semi-rose type; midseason. Very large, full, double flowers. Hydrangea-pink, center flecked crimson, this color sprinkled with fine dots like *Asa Gray*. Tall, erect, healthy grower. "Good in every respect."

7.8 **CARNEA ELEGANS** (187). Calot, 1860. Crown type; midseason. Pretty perfectly shaped flowers with broad petals. Clear flesh-pink with glossy reflex, mixed with small yellow petals. An extra fine bloomer.

6.3 **CARNEA TRIUMPHANS** (182). Guerin, 1852. Crown type; midseason. Guards and crown pale pink; collar amber-white. Fragrant.

7.7 **CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA** (896). Kelway. Semi-rose type; midseason. Large, compact, globular flowers. Dark violet-crimson, guards streaked lighter. Strong, erect, medium tall plants. Good.

7.0 **CERES** (347). Verdier, 1860. Bomb type; very early. Pale lilac-rose, center minutely flecked scarlet, with red stigmas. Fragrant. Free bloomer. Good.

CHARLES GOSSELIN (352). Dr. Bretonneau-Guerin, 1850. Very large full blooms. Broad pink guard petals, center cream with flesh tints. A very beautiful variety.

7.8 **CHARLES McKELLIP** (535). Brand, 1907. Opens rose-shaped and develops into the plume type. Probably the most perfectly formed crimson Peony. The irregular rich crimson petals of the center are mingled with gold stamens and surrounded by rows of broad, silky guard petals. Although this variety is not as free a bloomer as some others, it should be found in every collection of considerable size because of the perfect form of the flower and its deep, rich, ruby color.

7.2 **CHARLES SEDGWICK MINOT** (285). Richardson, 1904. Bomb type; midseason. High, rounded flower, perfectly double. Clear satin pink. Fragrant. Free bloomer. Extra. First-Class Certificate, 1904.

CHARLES VERDIER (87). Verdier. Rose type; late. Large, flat blooms. Lilac, carmine, and slate color; pink reflex. Fragrant. Very free growth.

7.6 **CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN** (816). Hollis, 1904. Rose type; late. Very large and very double blooms. Deep pink. Extra fine.

8.6 **CHERRY HILL** (538). Thurlow, 1915. Semi-rose type; midseason. Very deep garnet, with a sheen which makes it especially noticeable. In flowers from young plants some stamens are usually visible. Stems long and stiff. Silver Medal Massachusetts Horticultural Society and "very highly commended" by American Peony Society. The stock of this variety is very limited.



Festiva Maxima (see page 21) is an extremely popular white Peony. Great quantities of blooms, with long stems, make the variety useful for cutting



A mass planting of Festiva Maxima is like a great bouquet of blooms



Peonies are within the reach of every gardener, whether his place be large or small



8.4 CHESTINE GOWDY (536). Brand, 1913. Crown type; late midseason. A striking specimen of the cone-shaped Peony. The broad, outer petals are silvery pink, enclosing a zone of irregularly shaped, closely set petals of deep, rich cream which in turn surround a prominent cone of broad pink petals splashed and tipped with crimson. The perfection of its form and its rich and delicately varied coloring have repeatedly caused it to be singled out for special admiration from a group of the finest varieties. The stems are long, slender, and strong, bearing a single flower. The bloom is of good substance and when cut just as the bud is bursting makes one of our best cut-flowers. It has a delightful fragrance, penetrating, lasting, and sweet.

CHRISTABEL (361). Kelway, 1909. Soft flesh-color with white center.

CHRISTINE SHAND (893). Kelway. Rose type; late. Large, compact, flat bloom. Uniform light violet-rose. Erect, compact plants of medium height.

8.7 CLAIRE DUBOIS (127). Crousse, 1886. Rose type; late midseason. Very large, double, globular flowers; convex and tufted, petals incurved and notched, overlapping each other in a charming effect. Rich, clear satiny pink with the glossy silvery sheen so pronounced in Mons. Jules Elie. A gem of the first water, sometimes described as a glorified Mons. Jules Elie. How it is possible for anyone to be stoic enough to write a description of Claire Dubois without using a few adjectives is beyond our comprehension. You cannot say too much in her praise. Say all you can and then you have left something unsaid.

6.9 CLARA BARTON (404). Terry, 1906. Semi-rose type; early. Pure white. A very beautiful variety. Extra fine.

7.5 CLAUDE GELLEE (184). Lemoine, 1904. Rose type; late. Creamy white shaded Havana-brown, with an occasional faint crimson fleck on center petals. Exquisite fragrance. Dwarf grower. Not more than one of this variety will be sold to any one customer.

8.5 CLEMENCEAU (936). Dessert, 1920. Late. Large, imbricated and very full blooms. Carmine slightly shaded amaranth, with silvery tints and very large silvery border. A beautiful variety which always opens well.

6.9 CLEMENTINE GILLOT (89). Crousse, 1885. Crown type; late. Large, double flowers of great beauty. Uniform light Tyrian-rose. Strong, erect grower. Very good.

6.5 COMMODORE DEWEY (59). Terry, 1906. Semi-double type; midseason. Large flower. Deep dark crimson. Fine.

6.3 COMTE DE GOMER (88). Calot, 1868. Late. Velvety purplish red. Very large.

COMTE DE NEIPPERG (355). Verdier, 1854. A fine even shade of bright amaranthine-carmine.

CONGRESS (815). Flowers delicate rose, center pale straw, fringed. Growth robust. A good variety.

7.5 CONSTANT DEVRED (183). Calot, 1868. Rose type; very late. Very large, full flower. Dark carmine-rose, with chatoyant reflex. One of the best brilliant red varieties.

7.4 COQUETTE (83). Lemoine, 1914. Bomb type; late. Medium size, globular flower. Flesh-pink overlaid with white.

7.2 COQUELIN (237). Dessert, 1905. Semi-double type; early. Large, glorious, imbricated bloom of perfect cup-shape. Bright Tyrian-rose, becoming distinctly silver-tipped. Very rare.

9.6 CORNELIA SHAYLOR (866). Shaylor, 1919. Large, very full, plume-shaped pink flower. Tall grower. Extra deep, glossy foliage. Blooms about a week later than Mrs. Edward Harding, the prize-winning white.

8.2 CORONATION (683). Kelway, 1902. Crown type; late midseason. Pale pink guard petals with a creamy white center, showing golden anthers—very delicate coloring. Beautiful. Rare.

8.1 COURONNE D'OR (128). Calot, 1873. Semi-rose type; late midseason. This is the famous "Crown of Gold." Immense, very full, imbricated ball-shaped bloom, solid and compactly built from edge to center. Color snow-white, reflecting the golden yellow stamens that show through the petals when looking at the flower from the side. These stamens light up the whole flower with a glow that is simply indescribable and which suggests the name "Crown of Gold." There are delicate carmine pencilings on edges of a few central petals. Incomparably lovely and one of the very choicest and best Peonies in cultivation. An enthusiast on seeing this variety blooming in our fields exclaimed, "Why, Crown of Gold is Festiva Maxima dressed up in her wedding clothes." It is, in our opinion, the attainment of perfection in the Peony. One grower says: "I believe I could detect Couronne d'Or by its white water-lily fragrance anywhere."

6.6 CRIMSON VICTORY (338). Rosenfield, 1908. Bomb type; early midseason. Globular compact and very double. Brilliant crimson-maroon, intense in its coloring. An excellent bloomer producing its flowers in clusters.

DAMASK ROSE (580). Pleas, 1912. Rose type; medium late. Full, double blooms. Soft damask rose color. Fragrant. Robust growth and good stems. Another of the cluster Peonies, forming a whole bouquet on one stem.

DAYBREAK (579). Hollis, 1910. Early. Large, flat, loose, semi-double. Uniform violet-rose. Erect, medium height.

7.2 DE CANDOLLE (157). Crousse, 1880. Rose type; late midseason. Very large, imbricated, full, cup-shaped bloom. Currant-red shaded with vivid amaranth—a novel and attractive color. Blooms in clusters. One of the most effective landscape varieties. Do not overlook this variety if you desire a decidedly novel color. There is no other like it.

7.1 DELACHE (53). Delache, 1856. Rose type; late midseason. A dazzling red, about the same as Dr. Boissduval (Guerin). Simply grand.



DELICATISSIMA (759). Unknown. Large rose type; midseason. Pale lilac-rose; carpels greenish yellow and very hairy; stigmas creamy white. Fragrant. Very strong, tall grower of fine habit; free bloomer. Extra-good keeper and shipper. Very similar to Floral Treasure.

6.3 DENIS HELYE (361). Verdier, 1860. Semi-rose type; midseason. Large bloom. Brilliant red with incurved petals. Fragrant.

6.0 DESCARTES (362). Dessert & Mechin, 1885. Semi-double type; midseason. Large, flat, loose flowers. Amaranth-red, center streaked lighter. Fragrant. Very showy.

7.6 DOCTEUR BOISDUVAL (119). Guerin, 1850. Rose type; late midseason. The largest of all dark red Peonies. Flowers regular, fine form, with large rounded petals. A row or even a single plant of this Peony is conspicuous across a field for its brilliant, dark maroon which is simply dazzling. There is nothing finer in dark red varieties. It is a race between Docteur Boisduval and Felix Crousse as to which is the better Peony, although they in no way conflict, Docteur Boisduval being much darker than Felix Crousse. Dessert, in his manuscript on the Peony says: "Docteur Boisduval (Guerin) is like Delachei." If this is true, Docteur Boisduval has precedence. It was sent out in 1850, but Delachei was not disseminated until 1856.

6.9 DOCTEUR BRETONNEAU (363). Guerin, 1850. Rose type; midseason. Large, compact flower. Guards pale lilac; center milk-white shaded amber. Fragrant. Tall, strong grower; very free bloomer. Extra good commercial variety.

7.2 DOCTEUR CAILLOT (52). Verdier, 1856. Semi-rose type; midseason. A grand flower, coming in large clusters. Rich, fiery amaranthine red. Very free bloomer. We doubt if there is a finer general-purpose red. It will surprise you.

7.9 DOCTEUR H. BARNSBY (327). Dessert, 1913. Rose type; late. Very large, full, globular bloom. Solferino-red, tinged purplish crimson, changing to clearer tint with a very pronounced bluish reflex. Strong stems and good habit. Free bloomer in clusters. Beautiful and showy.

7.7 DORCHESTER (97). Richardson, 1870. Rose type; very late. This is an extremely valuable Peony for several reasons. First, it is an upright, shapely growing plant; second, it is a delicate hydrangea-pink or salmon-pink, a color that is very rare in Peonies; third, it blooms very late, thus extending the Peony season fully a week. By its distinct, clean, salmon-pink color, this variety was the lodestone that influenced our Mr. John Good to take up Peony culture.

6.3 DR. EDGAR PLEAS (587). Pleas, 1900. Anemone type. This is one of the most beautiful and wonderful productions without pollen or seed capsules such as man alone could have created and one of the most delicately charming of its type. Guards light lilac-pink; center of flower canary-yellow. When the bloom has attained its full strength of stem and heritage of beauty, the petaloids in the center put on the air of nobility, as if it were on dress parade, by donning snow-white

plumes midway over the bright yellow surface, being of greater width than on the recurved filaments themselves, each plume cupped and curved like the white caps on the waves of the ocean. Mrs. Pleas says in regard to the yellow ones: "I think Dr. Pleas best, else I had not named it that." Certainly it is unique.

DR. BONAVIA (895). Kelway. Semi-rose type. Very large, with wide petals. Bright violet-rose, tipped silver. Very fragrant. Free bloomer.

6.7 DUC DE CAZES (365). Guerin, 1850. Crown type; early. Broad guard petals of dark pink or solferino-red, with silvery collar. Fragrant. Free bloomer.

• DUC D'ENGHIEN (364). Parmentier, 1850. Rose type. Large, soft red blooms with silvery reflexes are borne in clusters.

7.8 DUC DE WELLINGTON (22). Calot, 1859. Bomb type; late midseason. If it were not that comparisons are odious, we would state, without fear of successful contradiction, that there is no white Peony with so many points of excellence as this old Duke of Wellington. The vigorous, tall-growing plant has stems sufficiently strong to stand upright and the flowers are of really gigantic size, pyramidal in shape, with high-built center. Two rows of large broad guards are pure snow-white and the center sulphur-white. Fragrant. A free bloomer and an ideal cut-flower.

DUCHESS OF SOMERSET (521). Kelway, 1899. Rose type; midseason. Color a very delicate light rose tint. Very fine fragrance. Tall, robust habit.

6.7 DUCHESS OF TECK (796). Kelway, 1890. Rose type; late midseason. Large, full flower. Pure white, waxy petals, with yellow stamens showing. Looks like an improved Couronne d'Or.

8.1 DUCHESS DE NEMOURS (41). Calot, 1856. Crown type; early. Blooms several days after Festiva Maxima. Superb, cup-shaped, sulphur-white flowers with greenish suffusion that lights up the entire flower, gradually changing to pure snow-white without spot or blemish. Fragrant. In all Peonies there is nothing so exquisitely chaste and beautiful as this variety in the half-open state. It is entirely distinct in growth, being upright and branching. Certainly a grand Peony.

DUCHESS D'ORLEANS (367). Guerin, 1846. Bomb type; midseason. Medium size, compact. Deep pink with salmon center. Fragrant. Tall.

DUKE OF CLARENCE (485). Kelway, 1890. Crown type; midseason. Very large, globular, medium-compact blooms. Guards violet-rose; collar cream-white; center flecked crimson. Fragrant. Tall and erect.

7.4 DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE (316). Kelway, 1895. Rose type; late. Extra large, compact, flat bloom. Solferino-red, narrow fringed petals intermingled with the wide petals; color effect uniform deep rose. Fragrant. Tall, strong grower. Distinct and beautiful.



EDITH FORREST (977). Hollis. Introduced by E. P. Wheeler in 1918 and described by him as follows: "Large, bright pink, very full and double; fine form; strong grower; exceedingly free bloomer; tall, with large strong stems that hold the flowers firmly erect without any tendency to droop. The most fragrant Peony known. Midseason.

EDITH LYTTLETON (829). Kelway. Early. Large, globular. Deep shell-pink, light, satiny tips. Free bloomer.

8.6 EDMOND ABOUT (180). Crousse, 1885. Rose type; late midseason. Large, double, globular form. Delicate hydrangea-pink, with lilac shades deepening in the center, which is often prominently flecked with crimson. Buds borne in clusters. Fine fragrance.

8.3 EDMOND LEBON (263). Calot, 1864. Rose type; midseason. Large, bright violet-rose bloom on strong, short stem. Rather dwarf plant. A very showy variety.

7.1 EDOUARD ANDRE (369). Mechin, 1874. Semi-double type; midseason. Dark velvety crimson with carmine-violet tints; petals widely notched. Dwarf habit.

7.6 EDULIS SUPERBA (79). Lemon, 1824. Crown type; very early. This might well be called the Decoration Day Peony, for it has never failed to be in full bloom May 30. Our field of 30,000 plants is a sight never to be forgotten when seen on that date. It is a most beautiful bright, clear, mauve-pink with a silvery reflex, measuring under good culture, from 7 to 8 inches across. June rose fragrance. One of the most valuable Peonies.

7.4 EDWIN FORREST (115). Hollis, 1904. Semi-rose type; late midseason. Large convex flower, very full and double. Light solferino-red with silvery reflexes.

9.4 EDWIN C. SHAW (653). Thurlow, 1919. Midseason. Clear rose, with no trace of carmine, slightly lighter at tips of petals; outer petals broad and imbricated and extreme center ones much shorter. Beautiful, both in color and form.

7.8 E. G. HILL (164). Lemoine, 1906. Semi-rose type; early midseason. Petals evenly shaped, one like the other, opening horizontally into a gigantic flat flower—markedly distinct in this respect. Color a rich Tyrian rose or red, with a wide border of silvery rose. It lacks the violet tint so often seen in Peonies, which adds greatly to its attractiveness. Fragrant. Very strong upright grower with stiff straight stems that never fall over. An exceedingly free bloomer, bearing its flowers in immense clusters. We have never seen blooms produced singly. Magnificent.

E. J. SHAYLOR (869). Shaylor, 1916. Miss Thurlow says of this one: "In purchasing some stock from Mr. Shaylor we admired this variety so much that we asked if we might not name it for him." Blooms of globular shape. Clear silvery pink; staminodes light yellow, edged golden yellow. Very distinct and strikingly beautiful.

ELEGANS SUPERBISSIMA (370). Buyck, 1842. Rose type; midseason. Large bloom. Very fresh pink color, shaded yellow at the center.

7.3 ELIE CHEVALIER (94). Dessert, 1908. Crown type; midseason. Opens a large globular bomb, developing a high-built crown, forming a cup of beautifully imbricated petals. Color uniform Tyrian-rose, center elegantly flecked with crimson. Fragrant. Tall grower; free bloomer.

ELISA (940). Dessert, 1922. Large cup-shaped flower. Color carmine-hydrangea-pink, shaded silvery salmon. Very fine.

9.2 ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING (555). Brand, 1907. Rose type; very late. Prize Peony. A tall, commanding white, equaled by none of its color. When first opening, it bears the faintest blush of soft seashell-pink, the lower side of guard petals splashed with dark crimson and green. The first row of guard petals, which are $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, enclose five or six rows of large long petals interspersed with smaller ones, having crimson markings on upper edges and sometimes on side of the larger petals inside cup, which is broad, often 6 to 7 inches across, with crimson stripes seen from lower side. The corolla is loosely full. When in bud it is of astonishing grandeur in its unfolding loveliness. The delicate shades of color in the opening bloom are frequently referred to as primrose tints, but that conveys an imperfect idea, for they more closely resemble the alternating glow and shimmer of morning pink and red preceding dawn. The foliage is strikingly large and glossy. A white Peony of the most attractive form and quality and one of the most delightfully fragrant. It is the Queen of Peonies.

ELLA CHRISTIANSEN (956). Brand, 1925. A medium deep pink of the very largest size and a most profuse bloomer. It holds its color unusually well in the sun. When a lot of new Peonies was first coming into bloom, seven years ago, Mrs. Brand wished to name one of them for her youngest sister. This sister watched all of the new ones as they opened, and chose this variety to bear her name. Two years later, she again went over the list and came to the same conclusion, so the variety was given her name.

7.2 ELLA CHRISTINE KELWAY (522). Kelway, 1899. Rose type. Very full, large, cup-shaped bloom of perfect form. Beautiful soft lavender-flesh-color, enclosed in large guard petals. Very sweetly perfumed. Award of Merit R. H. S. It is remarkable for the great solidity of the bloom.

7.6 ELLA WHEELER WILCOX (539). Brand, 1907. Bomb type; late. Prize Peony. Markedly bomb shaped, but with interesting variations in details. Deep shell-pink. The elevated cup-shaped center, which is enclosed by a row of irregular crimson-tipped petals, is surrounded by many rows of irregular fringed petals, the outer ones sometimes becoming a rich cream. Around the central mass are many rows of fringed petals becoming reflexed. Unusual in its form and varied coloring. Good cut-flower. Very fragrant. Remarkable variety. Distinct.

8.7 ELWOOD PLEAS, syn. Lost Treasure (299). Pleas, 1900. Rose type; late midseason. Let Mrs. Pleas describe this wonderful flower: "I claim this is my Peony King. It has the advantage of travel and notoriety, of having been sold for a higher price than any known Peony. It never fails to open six to nine



huge flowers on each stem, holding them erect during rain and storm. It bears all the rivalry possible without adding a blush to its delicate beauty. Of largest size, flat, full, double, light shell-pink, gradually changing more beautiful and remaining in bloom a long time." Then, again, Mr. Germann, the Peony student of Ohio, has this to say: "This Peony, no doubt, is the most talked-of variety in the world. Mrs. Pleas often said it was her favorite, and no doubt among the pinks it holds as high a rank as Jubilee does among the whites. Large and full, outer petals immense. Color dainty hydrangea-pink with a halo of white; fragrant. Elwood Pleas is said to be the first Peony of her own raising that Mrs. Pleas sold, getting \$100 for it." Mrs. William Crawford, of Indiana, who is both a grower and student of Peonies, says of it: "It is a dainty pink, perhaps a shade or two lighter than La France; does not fade white; good keeper; strong, robust grower; fragrant. Blooms same time as Couronne d'Or, several days before Richardson's Grandiflora. It appeals to me for its dainty color, perfect shape, and sweet smell. I kept going to it again and again and found myself saying, 'After all is said and done, you are the sweetest thing in the garden.'" Scarce.

EMMA (200). Terry, 1903. Rose type; mid-season. Large, full, double. White tinged with bright rose. Very pretty and has many admirers.

EMPEROR OF RUSSIA (988). Early. A magnificent deep purple-crimson. Very handsome.

8.9 ENCHANTERESSE (192). Lemoine, 1903. Rose type; very late. Large, globular, compact flowers. Creamy white; guards splashed crimson; center faintly flecked crimson with a greenish suffusion. To those who have never seen this greenish glow in a Peony it will be a pleasant surprise for it makes the flower fairly luminous. Delicious fragrance. Erect, tall, vigorous grower.

7.7 ENCHANTMENT (588). Hollis, 1907. Semi-rose type; midseason. Large, high and ideal form. Pale rose or lilac-rose. A marvel of beauty. Extra.

6.8 ENFANT DE NANCY (516). Crousse, 1896. Rose type; late. Pale lilac-rose, changing to lilac-white. Fragrant. Free bloomer.

7.8 ESTAFETTE (92). Dessert, 1910. Semi-rose type; midseason. Large, globular flowers. Velvety, clear crimson, shaded brilliant amaranth, with distinct carmine reflex, and a large border of silvery rose. A fine early variety.

7.0 ETENDARD DU GRAND HOMME (373). Mieliez, 1855. Rose type; late midseason. Very large flower, with wide petals. Brilliant Tyrian-rose. Fragrant. Tall, strong grower.

6.1 ETIENNE MECHIN (267). Mechin, 1880. Crown type; midseason. Large flowers in clusters. Brilliant dark violet-red. Strong grower; free bloomer. Very showy.

8.0 ETTA (317). Terry, 1904. Rose type; late. Very large, flat flower. Uniform delicate hydrangea-pink. Fragrant. Blooms same time as Grandiflora and ranks with that variety.

7.4 EUCHARIS (284). Lemoine, 1909. Rose type; late. Very large, compact, globular flower. Creamy white. Sweetly perfumed. Especially good.

8.3 EUGENE BIGOT (194). Dessert, 1894. Semi-rose type; late midseason. Large imbricated flowers of perfect shape. Bright red with velvety garnet shades. Extra.

7.3 EUGENE REIGNOUX (243). Dessert, 1905. Semi-double type; early midseason. Large, globular, loose flowers. Carmine-pink shaded purple.

8.3 EUGENE VERDIER (21). Calot, 1864. Rose type; late. Very large compact double flowers. Delicate hydrangea-pink; guard petals lilac-white. Fragrant. Very erect, rather dwarf habit, with unusually strong stems; free bloomer. This variety has been greatly confused with L'Indispensable. We believe there are more growers unacquainted with the true Eugene Verdier than any other Peony, as there is but little stock of it anywhere. All Holland and America is mixed up on it. Beware of the fellow who blows his horn the loudest and longest about this Peony. He is in all probability talking about L'Indispensable.

8.6 EUGENIE VERDIER (93). Calot, 1864. Semi-rose type; early. Do not confound the name of this variety and Eugene Verdier. Miss Jessie M. Good, who has devoted considerable time during the past ten years to the study of the Peony while it is blooming, says: "Of all your six hundred varieties I place Eugenie Verdier first and foremost. It has so many good qualities I hardly know where to begin to enumerate them. It is a strong, healthy grower with blooms on 3 to 4-foot stems. The flower is enormously large for a Peony. Then, its loose petalage has a distinctive charm never seen in the varieties crowded with petals. Its form is ideal, being flat, showing its great wealth of tints and blending of colorings to fine advantage. What about its color? Simply indescribable. It opens a fresh delicate hydrangea-pink with primary petals lighter, center flushed crimson. The flower hangs on in perfection for two weeks and often finishes with two-thirds of the flower paper-white, the other third in the center decided hydrangea-pink. Words absolutely fail to convey an impression of its exceedingly great beauty. Fragrant. Easily scores six points of excellence."

EUNICE SHAYLOR (863). Shaylor, 1919. Midseason. Globular blooms of ivory-white, outer petals slightly flushed pink. Some stamens present, giving golden light over the flower.

8.1 EVANGELINE (95). Lemoine, 1910. Rose type; midseason. Immense double flowers that open flat; petals beautifully imbricated. Color clear Enchantress-pink, freshly tinted delicate mauve, reverse silver. Deliciously fragrant. Has all the good qualities of Lemoine's later introductions. Growth similar to Bayadere. A most glorious flower.

8.1 EVENING GLOW (854). Hollis, 1907. Early. Very large, flat, medium-compact blooms in clusters. Uniform hydrangea-pink, tipped white. Tall, strong, erect grower.

EXCELSIOR (858). Terry. Semi-rose type. Loose, deep violet-purple bloom.

8.7 EXQUISITE (835). Kelway, 1912. Semi-double type; midseason. Very large flowers. Most beautiful cherry-rose, showing golden anthers in the center, petals tipped with white. Very sweetly scented. One of the most beautiful Peonies in existence.



Judge Berry, a highly rated Peony, is among the very first varieties to bloom. The flowers are large and lovely, and the best of the early bloomers. See page 25



There can be nothing lovelier than a fringe of Peonies along a little stream, against a darker background of shrubs and evergreens



7.5 FANNY CROSBY (836). Brand, 1907. Crown type; early midseason. Symmetrically formed laterals. Guard petals of the most lovely shade of soft pink surmounted by canary-yellow. Brand says it is the best yellow he has ever seen.

8.2 FARIBAUT (820). Brand, 1918. Rose type; late. Large blooms. Deep rose with a silver sheen—peculiar shade that makes everyone who sees it want it as being something strikingly different from any other shade they have ever seen; collar a trifle lighter than the guards; center petals silver tipped. Total color effect of a number of blooms is that of blending shades of rose. Fragrance mild. A very free bloomer.

6.6 FAUST (202). Mieliez, 1855. Crown type; midseason. Guard petals and crown hydrangea-pink, changing to lilac-white with collar of narrow sulphur-yellow petals.

8.4 FELIX CROUSSE (25). Crousse, 1881. Rose type; late midseason. It is difficult to get a red Peony which is a self color, that is to say, a full, rich, even shade of red not suffused with violet, purple, or crimson, but Felix Crousse fills the bill. Its large, globular flowers, solid and compactly built from edge to center, are a rich, even, brilliant, dazzling, ruby-red, exceptionally fiery, bright and effective. None better.

7.5 FERDINAND STOLICZKA (287). Richardson, 1902. Rose type; very early. Guard petals broad, delicate pink; center petals narrower, pure white; perfectly double. Erect, free bloomer. A very distinct and beautiful flower. First-Class Certificate of Merit, 1904.

8.0 FESTIVA (104). Donkelaer, 1838. Rose type; midseason. This variety is selling under several aliases, such as Festiva Paschalls, or the Passover Peony, because of blood-red spots on the white petals. Is also known around Chicago cut-flower market as Drop White, in allusion to these same spots, and is often sold as Festiva Maxima and sometimes under the name of Edulis Alba. Blooms of largest size, double to the center, pure white, prominently crimson flecked. This, in our opinion, is a much prettier flower than Festiva Maxima, having more and larger crimson spots. Blooms one week later than Festiva Maxima. Dwarf grower; desirable for planting as a border to other Peonies or to shrubbery.

9.3 FESTIVA MAXIMA (30). Mieliez, 1851. Rose type; early. Many regard this as the queen of all Peonies. Mr. Harrison says: "This flower has reached the ultimate beyond which we cannot go. Here at the door stands Festiva Maxima, white as the soul of the Madonna, with now and then a blood drop, as though the iron had sometimes entered her heart. What a marvelous flower!" It combines enormous size (often 7 to 8 inches in diameter) with wondrous beauty. Clear carmine spots on edge of center petals. For over sixty years it has held first rank, and is still the standard of perfection by which all other Peonies are judged. The most popular white Peony for cut-flowers. June rose fragrance.

7.1 FLAMBEAU (205). Crousse, 1897. Rose type; midseason. Large tufted blooms with very large petals. Lively cerise, tipped white—very pretty shade. Very free-blooming variety of medium height.

7.5 FLORAL TREASURE, syn. Delicatissima (4). Rosenfield, 1900. Rose type; early midseason. Very large, full flowers. Clear, even pink, shading lighter at the center—very delicate color. "A splendid hemisphere of fragrant loveliness." Long stems uphold the big, handsome blooms almost 7 inches across. A unique and charming Peony which is fine for cut-flowers.

8.1 FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE (533). Brand, 1907. Rose type; late. A majestic Peony of peerless beauty. Very large blooms, borne one or two to a stem. Pure white with faint crimson markings on the edges of a few petals. Tall grower. One of the world's best, either new or old. The stars of Heaven must have looked on in sympathizing joy and admiration when this new treasure was brought forth to be named for that remarkable woman who did so much to bless mankind. Among the whites there is nothing finer, except Elizabeth Barrett Browning, and by those who prefer a pure white, it is regarded as equal to that variety.

FORMOSA ALBA (376). Lemon, 1830. Crown type; midseason; medium size. Cream-white, tipped and streaked crimson. Fragrant. Medium height.

8.3 FRAICHEUR (140). Lemoine, 1914. Extremely large, full flower. Creamy white with rosy pink guards.

9.1 FRANCES WILLARD (532). Brand, 1907. Prize Peony. A perfectly formed flower, with petals of varying sizes, forming a very large rounded bloom often having a raised cup-shaped center enclosing golden stamens. Opens exquisite blush-white, with an occasional carmine touch, changing outdoors to a pure white. As a cut-flower it remains pinkish cream. Although delicate in appearance, it is of good substance, and an excellent cut-flower. Altogether it is a wonderful combination of strength and delicacy; the best flower of its type yet produced. Mrs. Crawford says of it: "I cannot describe the effect fifty or more plants with from twenty to thirty big blooms had on me when I first saw them. A specimen plant on the lawn had forty to fifty blooms. Such a display of nature's colors is seldom seen."

8.7 FRANCES SHAYLOR (853). Shaylor, 1915. Waxy cream; the stamens canary-yellow, edged with deep gold. They are long as petals and present a very pleasing effect. Very distinct.

FRANCIS B. HAYS (239). Richardson. Pure rich pink, after the color of Humei, and a great improvement over that variety.

6.7 FRANCOIS ORTEGAT (99). Parmentier, 1850. Semi-rose type; midseason. Large, deep crimson blooms darkened with amaranth and lit by brilliant golden yellow anthers. Fragrant. Free blooming. Very striking.

7.3 FRANCOIS ROUSSEAU (96). Dessert, 1909. Semi-rose type; early. Large flower of perfect shape. Lively velvety red, almost identical in color with Eugene Bigot, but blooms eight to ten days earlier. An extremely desirable red Peony of more than ordinary free-flowering habit.

FREEDOM (856). Kelway, 1909. Semi-rose type; early. Extra-large, flat flowers. Light Tyrian rose. Medium tall, strong, and erect.



8.1 **GALATHEE** (656). Lemoine, 1900. Rose type; very late. Large, double blooms. Flesh-white. Fragrant. Tall, strong grower.

GALTEE MORE (971). Full double flower of bright lilac-rose, with broad, reflexed petals. Very sweetly scented.

7.1 **GEN. BERTRAND** (109). Guerin, 1846. Bomb type; early. Large, full double flowers of globular form. An even shade of solferino-red, center slightly tipped silver. Fragrant. Tall, strong upright grower. An extra-good variety. Sometimes confused with both *Modeste Guerin* and *Grandiflora Rosea*.

6.8 **GEN. CAVAINAC** (379). Calot, 1858. Semi-rose type; late. Very large, compact bloom. Bright violet-rose edged lighter, center splashed crimson. Free bloomer.

6.1 **GEN. CUSTER** (755). Terry, 1905. Semi-rose type; midseason. Large flowers. Deep pink, edged white, showing two rows of golden stamens.

7.3 **GEN. DAVOUST** (381). Crousse, 1898. Rose type; late. Fine, large, globular flowers. Amaranth, tipped crimson. Splendid.

7.2 **GEN. DODDS** (198). Crousse, 1893. Semi-rose type; late. Very large, globular bloom. Dark Tyrian-rose, guard or primary petals splashed emerald-green with a few white petals in center of flower. Tall, strong grower and free bloomer. Extra.

GEN. GORGAS (952). Van Leeuwen, 1924. Cup-shaped flowers with large petals. Pure white, some of the petals edged or flecked crimson. Strong, tall; straight stems. A very strong flowering sort.

GEN. HOOKER (682). Terry, 1905. Fully double flowers of bright crimson, striped and edged with white. Robust grower.

GEN. SCHOEFIELD (880). Terry. Very compact rose type; late. Bright silvery rose. Tall strong grower.

GEORGE W. TRYON (897). Richardson. Rose type; late. Large, compact, flat blooms. Pale lilac-rose, salmon shadings at the base of the center petals. Fragrant. Erect, medium, compact habit. Extra good.

GEORGE B. SOWERBY (288). Richardson. Rose type; early. Guard petals delicate pink, inner petals white shaded yellow, long, narrow, wrinkled. "Mr. Richardson used to compare this variety to ice-cream in a pink saucer." It is very desirable and exceptionally early.

7.7 **GEORGE HOLLIS** (593). Hollis, 1907. Rose type; late. Large, globular, compact flower. Guards lilac-white; center pale rose-pink. Fragrant. Free bloomer. Very attractive variety. Received honorable mention of Massachusetts Horticultural Society, 1904.

7.0 **GEORGE WASHINGTON** (380). Hollis, 1904. Semi-rose type; midseason. Large, flat flower. Uniform dark crimson. Tall. Certificate.

8.9 **GEORGIANA SHAYLOR** (401). Shaylor, 1908. Rose type; midseason. Very large bloom with wide petals. Flesh-pink, changing to a very delicate whitish flesh in the center. Good in every way.

GEORGES CUVIER (383). A pretty flower of purplish lilac with silvery border.

8.5 **GERMAINE BIGOT** (54). Dessert, 1902. Crown type; midseason. Flat, very large, compact blooms, borne in clusters. Pale lilac-rose; guards splashed with crimson—a very fresh coloring; collar same shade as guards. Strong, erect grower; free bloomer. A royal flower which is well known and popular in all good collections.

8.2 **GIGANTEA**, syn. **Lamartine** (9). Calot, 1860. Rose type; early midseason. Lemoine in 1908 sent out a fine Peony under name of *Lamartine*, and as Calot's variety was already well known under the name of *Gigantea*, we retain same to save confusion, for it describes the size of the flower so well. The blooms are of enormous size—it's a race between *Gigantea* and *Mons. Jules Elie* as to which is the larger. *Gigantea* is flat, while *Mons. Jules Elie* is bomb shape. *Gigantea* bears flowers 7 to 8 inches across, occasionally throwing a startling bloom 10 to 12 inches in diameter, on long stems. If it has a fault it is that the stems in some instances do not support the enormous flowers. Color the most exquisite shade of bright pink or lilac-rose, tipped with silvery white, reflecting a silvery sheen. It has an agreeable spicy June rose fragrance. Quite distinct and fully as effective for decorative purposes as the largest and showiest chrysanthemum. *Gigantea* is a ravishingly beautiful flower—a wonder. Ward says: "This is the finest of all Peonies for cut-flowers."

7.7 **GISELE** (105). Lemoine, 1902. Rose type; late midseason. Large, full, double flowers of paper-white, shaded amber-cream. A beautiful Peony of unusual quality.

8.2 **GISMONDA** (71). Crousse, 1895. Rose type; very late. A Peony that has been overlooked. Large globular flowers produced in lavish profusion. Lively flesh-pink, with delicate rose center. Very fragrant. The habit leaves nothing to be desired—strong and upright. It is the very latest pink Peony to bloom that we know of, and particularly valuable for that reason.

8.8 **GINETTE** (576). Dessert, 1915. Large, imbricated, cup-shaped flowers in clusters. Very soft flesh-pink, shaded salmon, frequently flecked with carmine. Fragrance very pleasant. Free bloomer. A very fine variety.

7.9 **GLOIRE DE CHARLES GOMBAULT** (110). Gombault, 1866. Crown type; midseason. Medium-sized, globular flower, produced in the greatest profusion, every stem bearing one or more beautiful tri-colored blooms. Guards and crown light rose; collar of narrow cream-white petals, widening toward the center. Lemon fragrance.

7.0 **GLOIRE DE CHENONCEAUX** (384). Mechin, 1881. Rose type; late midseason. Very large, full blooms. Currant-red, border of petals very bright silvery white. Extra.

7.8 **GLOIRE DE TOURAINE** (111). Dessert, 1908. Rose type; very late. Very full flowers without stamens. Lively velvety crimson with brilliant amaranthine reflex. Do not overlook this glorious Peony. There is none better of its color, and because of its late-blooming habit the Peony season is happily extended.



7.8 GLORY OF SOMERSET (818). Kelway, 1887. Bomb type; midseason. Especially fine in the bud just as it is bursting. A beautiful soft pink edged with silver. First Class Certificate, Royal Horticultural Society.

7.3 GOLDEN HARVEST (67). Rosenfield, 1900. Bomb type; midseason. Especially fine, producing large, tri-colored blooms. The guard petals are blush-pink with creamy white center; which is overlaid and tipped with carmine. It combines cream, gold, white, pink, salmon, peach and apricot, the total color effect of the flower being creamy pink. Strong, delicate fragrance. Mr. Harrison says: "It breaks out into a wild, rollicking prodigality of beauty with its large flowers as to almost smother the plant, so great is their profusion. We all take off our hats as we pass by and cheer for beauty." The variety Jeanne d'Arc is identical with Golden Harvest.

7.0 GOLIATH (529). Hollis, 1902. Rose type; midseason. Extra-large, globular, compact flower with wide petals. Tyrian-rose, slightly tipped silver. Fragrant. Tall, strong grower and free bloomer. Extra.

5.9 GOLDEN WEDDING (771). Pleas, 1900. Rose type. Pretty, very double canary-yellow flowers, changing to white.

GOVERNOR MORTON (591). Teas, 1917. Rose type; midseason. A high-built flower of good substance. Deepest rose or soft madder-red with a decided silvery sheen, adding a new shade of red to any collection. This is the only Peony ever introduced by the late E. Y. Teas, the noted Indiana horticulturist. He quaintly wrote: "I named it Governor Morton because the Hoosiers liked him."

6.9 GRACE D. BRYAN (340). Rosenfield, 1908. Rose type; very late. Very large and double brilliant pink blooms. Fragrant. A tall, heavy grower and fine free bloomer. Extra.

9.2 GRACE LOOMIS (883). Saunders, 1919. Late. Large, very full, double white flower, something like Mireille but much better. Tall, vigorous grower.

8.8 GRANDIFLORA (80). Richardson, 1883. Rose type; very late. Immense, double blooms with center incurved and rose-like and outer petals lax and somewhat loose and fluffy. Bright shell-pink, overlaid with lilac and delicate salmon, with a golden glow in the depths of its imbricated waxen petals. Fragrance faint but pleasing.

7.1 GRANDIFLORA CARNEA PLENA (387). Lemon, 1834. Bomb type; very early. Blooms in clusters. Violaceous mottled pink. One of the best keepers.

8.1 GRANDIFLORA NIVEA PLENA (221). Lemon, 1824. Rose type; very early. Large, globular flower. Guards milk-white; collar pure white; center on first opening is intermingled white, salmon, and sulphur-yellow. Fragrant. Though one of the oldest varieties, it ranks among the best. The true stock is scarce.

7.0 GRAZIELLA (224). Origin unknown. Rose type; midseason. Superb bud. Large, full, well-shaped blooms in clusters. Guard petals lively blush-pink; center pink, canary-yellow, and salmon. Growth strong and healthy; perfect habit; very free bloomer. A variety of great beauty.

GRETCHEN (890). Goos & Koenemann, 1911. Perfectly formed flower without stamens. Ivory-white, tinted flesh. Strong, erect grower of dwarf habit. Beautiful.

8.2 GROVER CLEVELAND (226). Terry, 1904. Rose type; late. Very large, full dark crimson blooms. Strong, vigorous grower. One of Terry's best.

7.7 H. A. HAGEN (296). Richardson. Rose type; late. Perfectly double. Bright, uniform clear pink throughout—a beautiful color. Very erect and free blooming. Choice.

HANSINA BRAND (962). A. M. Brand, 1925. One of the most remarkable and distinct new Peonies. Received an Award of Merit at the London (Ontario) International Peony Show. This variety is from an older line of seedlings than most of the new ones. It has held our good opinion from the first, and we can heartily recommend it, really considering it one of the greatest Peonies grown. The color is medium to deep pink, and the stems are long and so strong that they hold the flower erect.

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE (933). Hollis-Anderson. Semi-rose type; midseason. Cream-white blooms of fine texture and substance, showing yellow stamens. Vigorous. This is not the original of same name by Hollis, but was sent by him to Miss Anderson, for the well-known variety. One enthusiast said, when he first saw it, that he would be willing to crawl on his knees from his home to the city where he had seen it in order to possess it. Very limited stock. Not for sale.

8.2 HARRIET FARNSEY (827). Brand, 1916. Rose type; very late. Large flowers, borne one to a stem. Beautiful soft pink of the color and style of Mme. Emile Galle, but later and of better substance. A very beautiful variety. "Our latest and one of our best."

HAZEL KINNEY (958). A. M. Brand, 1925. Very large flower of uniform hydrangea-pink, delicate and pure. Very profuse bloomer. Splendid show flower.

7.8 H. F. REDDICK (541). Brand, 1913. Semi-rose; midseason. One of the best dark reds. It is of medium height. The flowers are large and brilliant with gold stamens showing among the petals. Its fine habit of growth, its beautiful blossoms, and its profuse blooming habit, make it a variety which every collector should have. This variety and Ben Franklin will produce the most cut-flowers of any reds we know of.

8.1 HELEN WOLAVER (126). Brand, 1918. Rose type; very late. One of the most unusual and fascinating Peonies. One would almost think he were cutting rose-buds when he cuts Helen Wolaver buds from the bush, so striking is the resemblance of this variety in the bud to a rose. It does not come to perfection until grown on four-year-old plants. Seashell pink, guard petals more or less splashed with a deeper pink, together with generally two rows of the next inner petals slowly drawing away and leaving a compact rose-bud shaped center. Rose scented. Taken all in all, the most beautiful Peony of recent years.

HOMERE (306). Lemoine, 1902. Crown type; early. Tufted bloom. Color bright, carmine-mauve, shaded lilac; rather dwarf plant. Extra.



HENRI MURGER (517). Crousse, 1895. Rose type; late. Very large, compact globular bloom. Uniform pure mauve. Strong, erect grower.

8.5 HENRY AVERY (773). Brand, 1907. Very late. Center blooms 5 to 6 inches across, with three or four rows of very light shell-pink guard petals; hidden in these are three rows of short, broad pale green and white petals edged with carmine; corolla full, mostly white with a distinct narrow band mixed with yellow petals, giving it a charming effect. This flower is entirely distinct from any we have ever seen. Stalks very tall, each producing a large bouquet. Its lateral orbs open at the same time as the center buds. Exceedingly choice and rare.

6.5 HUMEI CARNEA (393). Guerin, 1856. Rose type; early midseason. Very large bloom. Clear flesh, tinged rose. In color this is quite distinct and immediately attracts attention. We consider it one of the most distinct in color.

7.2 IRMA (137). Calot, 1859. Rose type; late. Very large, full, double, globular flower. Violet-rose with a few small narrow creamy petals in the center. A tall, strong grower. Do not overlook this Peony. It will please you.

8.5 ISOLINE (233). Lemoine, 1916. Enormous cup-shaped flowers, of purest white, with a tuft of yellowish central petals.

IVANHOE (661). Pleas, 1913. Semi-rose type; midseason. Like the good knight of this name, this Peony wins our favor. It is tall and stately, carrying its bloom on straight, firm stem. The radiant, ruby-red petals, alternating with rows of golden stamens, gives us in well-established plants a high-built flower of great beauty. Good foliage and sturdy growth.

8.7 JAMES KELWAY (100). Kelway, 1900. Semi-rose type; early midseason. This gentleman has been masquerading under the name of Lady Derby for several years. Let us tell you if any man may be called a peach, this one is entitled to it. The very tall, vigorous plants bear flowers of gigantic size—a veritable giant among giants—very double and full, in immense clusters. Color pure white, overlaid with a delicate flush of bridesmaid-pink, tinged yellow at the base of the petals. Surpassingly fragrant and in the front rank of desirable Peonies, easily admitting it to the society of the "Best Forty." A truly regal flower and should never be omitted from any collection, large or small. Easily scores the six points of excellence.

JEAN BAPTISTE RENDATLIER (395). Calot, 1866. Rose type; midseason. Clear cherry-pink with silvery reflex. Very fine.

7.9 JEANNE D'ARC (122). Calot, 1858. Crown type; midseason. Soft pink, intermingled with sulphur-white and rose; center spotted carmine. Extra. Very much resembles Golden Harvest.

8.3 JEANNE GAUDICHAU (292). Millet, 1903. A most lovely angelic white which, when the flower is fully mature, appears to be enveloped in a flamy mist of seraphic pink; edges of petals beautifully fringed; center petals scalloped and bordered with carmine. A wonder.

JEANNETTE OPPLIGER (557). Brand, 1913. Bomb type; midseason. Medium-size, globular flower; guard petals prominent; reflexed center petals rising into a small, exquisitely formed dome. Most pleasing salmon-pink, with deep rose at base of petals. A chaste little flower that is very pretty and attractive.

9.2 JEANNOT. Dessert, 1918. Large, imbricated, cup-shaped flower of perfect form. Flesh-pink, slightly tinged purple and shaded salmon at the base of petals, the whole changing to silvery white. A variety of exquisite and delicate coloring.

7.3 JENNY LIND (46). Barr, 1860. Bomb type; midseason. Large bloom on long stems; tall grower; free bloomer; color light pink with silvery reflex and narrow white petals interspersed in the center. A most striking variety with many admirers.

JESSIE K. CROSBY (523). Hollis, 1907. Rose type; midseason. Large, deep, compact flower with a hollow cup-shaped center, intermingled with narrow petals. Uniform hydrangea-pink, changing to white. Fragrant. Erect, tall grower.

8.5 JESSIE SHAYLOR (543). Shaylor, 1916. Large tea-colored blooms on tall, stiff stems. Delicious fragrance.

7.6 JOHN HANCOCK (838). Hollis, 1907. An incurving, high-built brilliant crimson flower of good size.

9.3 JOHN M. GOOD (882). Good & Welsh, 1921. Rose type; late midseason. Very large, handsome flowers of pure glistening white without spot or blemish, and petals symmetrically arranged and graduated toward the center. In early stages the outer petals are faintly flushed and the center shows a golden glow, but the fully open flower is snowy white. Richly fragrant. Habit of plant erect and strong. One of the choicest and scarcest varieties on the market.

8.1 JOHN RICHARDSON (353). Richardson, 1904. Rose type; late. Very large, perfectly double, blush-rose blooms of fine form. Fragrant. Extra good. First-Class Certificate, 1904.

7.3 JOSEPH GRIFFIN (774). Pleas, 1909. Semi-rose type. No other Peony has stems so large, strong and upright, each literally bearing an armful of flowers, yet standing erect. The rosy pink blooms are of beautiful globular shape, with broad petals prominently tipped white, causing the surface of the bloom to appear almost pure white. Some flowers are tufted with stamens showing, greatly enhancing its color effect. Elegant.

8.9 JUBILEE (400). Pleas, 1908. Rose type; midseason. An immense, fluffy, lacy flower with beautifully graduated petals symmetrically arranged about a deep rose-bud center. Snowy white with a pale greenish light in the depths and an occasional pink glow on outer petals. Unquestionably one of the finest varieties for show or cutting. In the garden, however, its tall stems need support to enable them to hold up the enormous flowers.

7.2 JULES CALOT (175). Calot, 1861. Rose type; midseason. Large, rather flat flower. Dark carmine-pink, with a silvery reflex and an occasional crimson fleck on central petalage. A very liberal bloomer.



Peony, La France. See page 25



No other plant adapts itself as does the Peony to borders and boundary lines.



Peony, Mme. Emile Galle. See page 31



Another view of the
immense fields of
Peonies on our Farms.
Photographed during
the blooming season of
1926.



8.6 JUDGE BERRY (542). Brand, 1907. Semi-rose type; early. Large to very large, opening back flat. The bud opens pink, the petals open farther and farther back until it becomes a great flat disk of variegated pink and white of surpassing beauty, 7 to 8 inches in diameter. The ground-color is white, washed with a soft delicate pink. Petals narrow, long, and fringed, with some stamens intermingled. Medium tall, very profuse bloomer, and always good. Possesses a very delicate though charming fragrance. This flower is the best of its season, being a great mass of loveliness at the very beginning of the Peony season when most of the other varieties are liable to be medium or small, making it very distinct and desirable. It is singularly attractive on the lawn, and where a massive effect is desired for interior decoration, it is simply superb.

8.8 KARL ROSENFELD (261). Rosenfeld, 1908. Semi-rose type; midseason. Very tall, compact grower of stately habit and an A-1 bloomer; every shoot has a flower of rich velvety crimson, a perfect ball, very brilliant and striking. This variety, shown at the exhibition of the American Peony Society in June, 1911, received first prize for the best new Peony not in commerce before 1908. Usually considered the best red Peony.

9.8 KELWAY'S GLORIOUS (5). Kelway, 1909. Described by Kelway & Son as the most wonderful new Peony sent out for many years, and it is, without question, a most glorious variety, rivaling the celebrated Lady Alexandra Duff. Very full, enormous flower of ravishing beauty and purity. Gleaming white with a rosy streak on the outside of the guard petals. Very sweetly scented.

8.8 KELWAY'S QUEEN (402). Kelway, 1909. Rose type; late. Flesh-pink. A most delicate and lovely sort, and very sweet. A rare Peony. First-Class Certificate.

KONIGSWINTER (871). Goos & Koene-mann. Pink. Large, full, compact perfectly formed blooms of very highest quality. Soft lilac with light silvery shadings. Tall, strong stems.

6.5 LA BRUNE (397). Verdier, 1860. Semi-rose type; midseason. Large, cup-shaped blooms. Deep carmine-violet. Very vigorous; tall; free. Good.

6.8 LA COQUETTE (270). Guerin, 1861. Crown type, midseason. Opens flat and builds up a crown of pyramidal shape. The guards are wide, bright rose-pink, with a fringe of narrow petals of a lighter shade surmounted by a crown of wide rose-pink petals same color as guards; these followed by a border of cream-white petals, finishing with a prominent tuft of rose-pink in center. Certainly a coquette.

7.8 LA FAYETTE (190). Dessert, 1904. Rose type; midseason. This is really so gorgeous a variety that a page in this book would not suffice to tell of its wondrous beauty. The flowers last for fully two weeks, are of giant size, the petals being beautifully fringed. It is a lovely shade of salmon-pink, with touches of heliotrope and a delicate tinting of cerise in the reflex—the most unique and entirely distinct coloring yet shown in a Peony flower. Absolutely in a class by itself in this respect. La Fayette has set a high-water mark that we believe will stand for years.

9.2 LA FEE (112). Lemoine, 1906. Crown type; early. Very large, globular flower, very compact and double; petals very long. Guards mauve-rose; collar creamy white. Very strong, tall grower; free bloomer. La Fée translated is "The Fairy."

8.6 LA FIANCE (199). Lemoine, 1898. Crown type; midseason. Very large, high-built flower. Creamy white, base of petals shaded yellow; center flecked crimson, showing stamens that light up the flower until it fairly entrances with its golden glow. Perfume delicate, yet penetrating. Very floriferous. Should not be confused with the single white La Fiancée of Dessert.

6.9 LA FONTAINE (216). Dessert, 1893. Semi-rose type; midseason. Very large, cup-shaped flowers with prominent stamens. Very brilliant amaranth, with silvery reflex. Extra good.

8.3 LA FONTAINE (214). Lemoine, 1904. Bomb type; late midseason. Large and double blooms. Violet-rose; collar lighter; primary petals very wide; center flecked with crimson. Fragrant and a very delicate odor.

9.0 LA FRANCEE (144). Lemoine, 1901. Rose type; late midseason. Sought by every progressive Peony grower in Europe and America. Preëminently in a class by itself. When M. Lemoine produced this Peony he eclipsed everything that had preceded it. It bears enormous, full, rather flat, perfectly double flowers that are deliciously fragrant. It becomes La France-pink as the flower ages, finishing soft apple-blossom pink suffused mauve; guard petals have a splash of crimson through the center, deepening at the base. The flower appears to glow. Simply wonderful—nothing else in its color; nothing else in its class. An extremely free bloomer, as eight out of every ten small divisions will flower. Extra-strong grower with long stems. The stock of this Peony is very limited, and much of it is diseased. We are often asked if our stock is clean. The best answer is that we have had three-year plants which averaged thirty big, perfect blooms to the plant. Never mind about disease if you can get bloom like that.

8.6 LA LORRAINE (147). Lemoine, 1901. Rose type; midseason. Another fine Peony from Lemoine, bearing enormous globular blooms of creamy white, overlaid with the daintiest prettiest, soft pink ever seen in any flower; sometimes it shows just a touch of salmon-pink. The petals are extremely large. This is a great keeper, no Peony lasting so long. In every way it is a fit companion to La France. Another variety that most growers have diseased.

LA PERLE (159). Crousse, 1885. Rose type; midseason. Very large, compact, globular flowers. White, overlaid with lilac; blush center; central petals noticeably flecked with carmine, sometimes splashed. Upright grower; free bloomer in clusters; extra fine. If you desire a real pretty Peony, try this one; it will not disappoint you. We consider it very nearly at the head of the procession.

8.3 LA ROSIERE (149). Crousse, 1888. Semi-double type; midseason. Large flowers in huge clusters, usually of five flowers on a stem, all open at the same time; thus a single stem makes a huge bouquet in itself. The flowers consist of several rows of large, pure white petals, the center being a



large disk of golden yellow stamens, resembling a huge chalice of molten gold. The effect of the white and gold in such handsome form is both startling and entrancing. In form and effect resembles an enormous Tea rose. Every woman who sees it immediately desires to possess it.

8.1 LA TENDRESSE (203). Crousse, 1896. Rose type; early. Very full, spreading flower of immense size borne in clusters; petals very thick and wax-like. Creamy white, changing to pure white; guards slightly splashed; center flecked crimson. Flecks are very prominent on some blooms, very slight on others. Very free flowering and fragrant. One of the very choicest.

7.5 LA TULIPE (103). Calot, 1872. Semi-rose type; midseason. Enormous, globular, fragrant flowers of delicate blush-white, shading to ivory-white, with red tulip markings on outside of guard petals. Again we quote Harrison: "There is no Peony so attractive in bud as this. First a ball interlaced with green, red, and white. As it grows these interlacings become pronounced. There is no bloom whose unfoldings you watch with greater interest. It finally opens a solid ball of softest blush with streaks of carmine. There it sits in all its beauty, a glorious flower in a chalice of veined marble, emitting a delightful perfume." Our rows of this gave the appearance of a huge bank of snow for fully two weeks.

LA VOLUPTUESSE (406). Guerin, 1861. Rose type; midseason. Very large, free-blooming variety. Rich carmine-rose, tipped with silver.

9.1 LADY ALEXANDRA DUFF (300). Kelway, 1902. This is the variety most talked of in the Peony world. For a number of years this much-sought for Peony has been practically out of commerce, and at the present time few plants of the true variety are in existence. We guarantee our plants to be true. The following is Kelway's description. "Lovely French-white—that is to say, not a snow-white, although when fully opened it is quite white; in the young stage tinted with a very fresh, delicate pale shade of blush or palest pink. The central flower (the first to open) is double of flattened circular form, and the central petals have a very small touch of carmine. It is very nicely formed, and scented, and the plants are exceedingly free flowering and showy. The side flowers (which are freely produced and which open after the central flower) come in semi-double, saucer-shaped form, exposing the anthers. The back of the flower, near the stem, is flushed with pink. Tall and robust. One of the grandest varieties we ever raised."

LADY ANNA (398). Calot, 1856. Semi-rose type; midseason. Very full, convex bloom. Silvery mauve, shaded with pink. Very free bloomer.

7.8 LADY BERESFORD (775). Kelway, 1895. Rose type; midseason. Large flowers. Soft blush-pink petals, tipped carmine. Very sweet fragrance. Award of Merit, Royal Horticultural Society. A magnificent bloom.

7.6 LADY CURZON (966). Kelway, 1901. Crown type; very early. Large, white flowers, with a bunch of cream-colored petals in the center and a faint blush tinge pervading the whole flower. Very fragrant. Strong grower.

8.6 LADY EMILY (776). Pleas, 1907. Rose type; midseason. Mr. Germann states: "I know of no other Peony that has so many individual qualities as has Mrs. Pleas' Lady Emily," was the comment one Peony-lover made as he was looking over hundreds of Peonies in bloom. Sturdiness of stem and foliage, loveliness of color, shading from ivory-rose-pink and primrose, substance of petals waxy and of good quality, resembling iris petals in quality and waved effect; the combined coloring with its interspersed golden stamens remind one of the first tints of sunrise. Large, loose cup-shaped flower with the side buds adding beauty and distinctiveness to the large central flower."

7.3 LADY GWENDOLIN CECIL (824). Kelway, 1889. Rose type; late. A beautiful flower of very delicate lavender-flesh. First-Class Certificate, Royal Botanical Society.

7.9 LADY IRIS (785). Pleas, 1907. Rose type; late midseason. Long, broad, rich, silky petals growing smaller toward the center. The cleanest possible color—white suffused with lake. The shadings and color remind one of the beautiful iris, Queen of May. No prettier loosely double flower than this. A rare and beautiful color and most attractive form.

LADY MAYORESS (984). Rose guard petals, with white fimbriated central petals.

8.3 LAMARTINE (60). Lemoine, 1908. Rose type; midseason. Large flowers with broad imbricated petals of great durability. Rosy carmine, bordered silvery white. Extra good. A very attractive and striking Peony.

8.8 LAURA DESSERT (328). Dessert, 1913. Rose type; early. Large, full flower. Guard petals creamy white; center lively canary-yellow. A most beautiful and superb variety.

LAURENCE (286). Lemoine, 1911. Semi-rose type; midseason. A very delicate shade of creamy white, overlaid with tender rose. Odor of fresh honey.

7.2 L'ECLATANTE (27). Calot, 1860. Bomb type; midseason. Flowers very double and full. Deep, brilliant velvety crimson. It makes a handsome plant, every flower standing up straight and erect above the foliage. We think this one of the finest Peonies.

9.9 LE CYGNE (20). Lemoine, 1907. Rose type; midseason. This was appropriately named "The Swan." Those who visited the Peony show at Paris in 1908 say that Le Cygne was easily the grandest white flower that they ever beheld. A visit to M. Lemoine's place on June 4, 1911, was rewarded by seeing the original plant of this Peony in full bloom. It was a large plant, standing at the entrance to the grounds, and arrested immediate attention, giving the impression of a huge ball of snow—a sight never to be forgotten. This was the only plant M. Lemoine, the originator, had of this variety, showing how very rare Le Cygne is. To show how careful he was of this plant when he sold from it he did not dig the entire plant up, but dug a trench down by its side and removed what he sold without disturbing the remainder of the plant. With us it grows about two-thirds as tall as Festiva Maxima, and has good, stiff, rigid stems, foliage the darkest green of all



Peonies, and buds borne in clusters. The very large, perfectly formed flowers have broad, imbricated petals. Color creamy white with a greenish luminosity at the heart, passing to a clear paper-white with age. The globular, compact type of bloom of this variety makes it easily distinguishable from all others. Unquestionably the finest of all white Peonies. Easily scores the six points of excellence. Has the true June rose fragrance. In the American Peony Society's voting contest on the newer Peonies, *Le Cygne*, out of a possible 10, scored 9.9, the highest of all.

L'ELEGANTE (319). Guerin, 1857. Semi-double; midseason. Very fine globular flower. Color the clearest tone of bright rose. Elegant.

7.0 LEVIATHAN (117). Kelway, 1899. Rose type; midseason. As its name would indicate, this is a leviathan as to size. The large petals are bright deep rose, a color that is rather scarce in Peonies; in fact, it is the best solid, deep rose color in all Peonies. Extra fine.

LIBELLULE (942). Dessert, 1922. Very elegant flower. Flesh, slightly shaded and splashed with carmine, straw, and salmon at the base. Very pleasant fragrance.

LIBERTY (855). Hollis, 1905. Rose-pink. Vigorous habit.

LILACEANA SUPERBA (410). Buyck, 1842. Semi-double; midseason. Rich, even lilac, shaded lilac and salmon. Extra fine.

LILACINA VARIEGATA (411). Dessert. Fleeshy white, shaded lilac and salmon.

LILLE 1902 (293). Millet, 1902. Bomb type; midseason. Enormous flowers with flat crown. Cherry-red, with silvery reflex.

LILLIAN GUMM. Gumm. Read what Mr. Gumm says of his best production: "This Peony is the pride of my heart. I am so convinced of its excellence that otherwise I would not refer to it as I am now doing. It possesses size, having a spread of from 5½ to 7 inches. The stems are strong and upright, easily sustaining the lovely blooms. The color is a beautiful shade of shell-pink, deeper in the center and fading to white toward the tips of the broad outer petals. Its fragrance is like that of *La France* rose. In fact, the flower very much resembles the Peony *La France*, with the advantage that it stands the hot sun much better. It is a strong, clean grower, very prolific bloomer, and produces vigorous roots that easily submit to division and consequent propagation. I am proud of Lillian Gumm, and I offer it with the utmost confidence as my contribution to the galaxy of Peony stars. It has been before the public only a short time, but its popularity will most certainly increase as it becomes better known. I have been conservative in my description, and have not attempted a glowing word-picture, such as some Peony rhapsodists indulge in, in their attempts 'to paint the lily and gild refined gold.'" To this we may add only that Lillian Gumm is a very fine Peony and should be better known.

L'ILLUSTRATION (191). Guerin, 1857. Semi-double; midseason. Clear carmine-pink. Very free bloomer. Extra fine.

7.3 L'INDISPENSABLE (275). Origin unknown. Rose type; late midseason. A variety of unknown French origin, sent out from Holland, and greatly confused with *Eugene Verdier*. Indeed, most of the *Eugene Verdier* sold is this variety. It is a huge ball of delicate baby-pink and has by far the most petals of any Peony in our collection. On the Pacific slope this is said to stand at the head of the list of all varieties. With us it at times seems to waterlog, and a few outside petals burn.

LITTLE ARISTOCRAT (840). Pleas, 1913. Rose type; midseason. A glossy lilac-pink with silvery reflex. Good stem and foliage; prolific in bloom. As its name indicates, it is not a large flower, but in the higher class and extremely rare.

LITTLE NELL (841). Pleas. Guards rosy lilac, beautifully clustered; inner petaloids clear, deep yellow. Exceedingly pretty and delicate, fading still more dainty.

7.0 LITTLE SWEETHEART (545). Brand, 1907. Bomb type; early midseason. Small blooms with prominent recurved guard petals of delicate salmon-pink; center petals open same shade and fade a trifle lighter. Dwarf, rigidly erect, covered with a perfect mass of bloom. A companion plant for *Commodore Emge*. Same height, same type, and, like that variety, excellent for planting in rows about a driveway. Beautiful. Can always be depended on.

8.1 LIVINGSTONE (168). Crousse, 1879. Rose type; late. Very full imbricated bloom; both buds and flowers are large and beautiful. Pale lilac-rose, with sheen of silvery. Very free bloomer in clusters; upright, erect grower; fine cut-flower variety. One of the prize-winners.

9.0 LONGFELLOW (544). Brand, 1907. Prize Peony. A bright crimson with a cherry tone—perhaps the most brilliant red Peony. A circle of golden stamens surrounds the central mass of petals, while the outer petals are slightly reflexed. Its erect habit, vivid color, and long season give it rare value, either for home grounds or for landscape gardening on a larger scale. A fine companion for *Frances Willard*. Of equal height and blooming at the same time, they form a beautiful contrast. The most brilliant Peony in our list.

8.4 LORA DEXHEIMER (546). Brand, 1913. Semi-rose type; early. Immense, cylindrical blooms, borne singly on medium-high stiff stems which hold them rigidly erect. Intense flaming crimson, shading darker at base of petals. Prodigious bloomer. A splendid Peony of the same flat type as *Triomphe de l'Exposition de Lille*, so hard to find in this color. The splendid habit and bright color of this variety marked it as of exceptional merit since its introduction. Each succeeding year has added to our good opinion of it. First class.

7.6 LORD KITCHENER (777). Renault, 1916. Rose type; very early. A most beautiful flower, well filled out. Brilliant cherry-red—a most dazzling hue. Very free bloomer; lasts well. It is the earliest of all Chinese Peonies to bloom, therefore is very valuable. Said to bloom almost as early as the *Officinalis* group.

7.8 LORD ROSEBERRY (767). Crimson blooms. Very fine Peony.



6.9 LOUIS VAN HOUTTE (82). Calot, 1867. Semi-rose type; late midseason. Very fine, shapely, medium to large flower. Bright violaceous red of dazzling effect. An old favorite.

7.8 LOUISA BRAND (558). Brand, 1913. Semi-rose type; late midseason. Medium-sized, deep cone-shaped bloom. Exquisite blush-white fading white. As it opens the blossom resembles a beautiful white water-lily. The center, surrounded by broad, drooping guard petals, gradually rises, the petals expand, and the blossom becomes a tall delicate cone of glistening pink petals intermingled with golden stamens. Tall grower, clean foliage, and a good bloomer. One visitor, a lover of the Peony, when he reached this sort said "There is something wonderful; it has well paid me for my trip."

6.4 LOUISE RENAULT (413). Crousse, 1881. Rose type; very late. Cherry-pink, tipped silver—color of the rose, Paul Neyron. Extra.

8.8 LOVELINESS (581). Hollis, 1907. Rose type; midseason. This is, undoubtedly, a great Peony. It was first shown at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society show, where it received a First-Class Certificate of Merit. Also judged by the Peony expert, Rev. Harrison, to be a leader. The flower is of good size and finely modeled. It is an exquisite flesh-tinted shade of pink and has been likened to the blush on a maiden's cheek. Fragrant. No collection complete without it.

LUCY E. HOLLIS (670). Hollis, 1907. Rose type; very late. Large, full, and double. A fleecy rose-pink; center shading to pale lilac-rose, flecked scarlet. Fragrant. Attractive and good.

LUELLA SHAYLOR (881). Shaylor, 1917. Midseason. A very fine white, with center ribs of petals yellow, giving a total effect of a creamy yellow center.

8.4 LUETTA PFEIFFER (73). Brand, 1916. Semi-rose type; early. Very large blooms, produced in great profusion on long stout stems. Pure, glistening white petals, interspersed with just enough golden stamens to make it fascinating and beautiful. "Mr. and Mrs. Pfeiffer visited Mr. Brand's grounds and selected this sort as the very choicest of his entire collection then in bloom, and purchased his entire stock and named the variety Luetta Pfeiffer in honor of Miss Pfeiffer."

6.4 LUTEA PLENISSIMA (415). Buyck, 1842. Crown type; midseason. Cream-white guards; sulphur center, tipped green, changing to very clear yellow. Fragrant. Good.

7.3 LYNDIA (559). Brand, 1907. A loose tuft of fringed blush-white petals surrounded by many fine fringed petals of deep cream; broad reflexed guard petals often tipped with carmine are also blush-white. Stems very long. A good white for late cutting.

MABEL CLARE (694). Pleas, 1916. Semi-rose type; midseason. A novelty sent out by Mrs. Pleas' daughter, to whom her mother had given it. She describes it as "shimmery cerise with golden stamens intermingled, and looks like it was made of satin." Unique in color with creased and crumpled petals forming a concave bloom of rare beauty. Sturdy growth and fine foliage, and should be in every collection.

MABEL L. FRANKLIN (928). Franklin, 1919. Outer petals light pink, shading darker toward center; short, creamy petals intermingled near the crown add greatly to its beauty; inner petals slightly edged with lavender. Delightfully fragrant. One of Mr. Franklin's best originations and a prize-winner. A splendid acquisition.

MADELON. Dessert, 1922. Late. A beautiful full bloom of perfect form, petals decidedly imbricated. Color silvery pink tinged carmine.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH (812). Pleas. Very early. Very large and double, loosely formed, and as dainty in color and make-up as possible. Light shell-pink. Fragrant.

MAJOR LODER (967). Kelway. Guard petals flesh color; center of short yellow petals. Quite distinct.

8.2 MARCELLE DESSERT (254). Dessert, 1899. Crown type; midseason. Large blooms of admirable shape and perfect regularity with rounded petals built into a high, conspicuous crown. Creamy white, lightly spotted with lilac; center flecked crimson. The color is of great freshness and remarkable delicacy. Has the agreeable fragrance of the Tea rose.

8.1 MARCHIONESS OF LANSDOWNE (697). Kelway, 1899. Rose type; midseason. Full, double flowers of clear pink with shades of hydrangea-pink sometimes flecked carmine. Fragrant. Desirable.

7.5 MARÉCHAL VAILLANT (39). Calot, 1867. Rose type; late. Immense globes of light red, with mauve shades. Used to be called Grandiflora Rubra. About as big a red Peony as is grown.

8.6 MARGUERITE GAUDICHAU (295). Millet, 1903. Very large, cup-formed blooms. White, very lightly and irregularly touched carnation; center petals fine-cut; extreme ends of ligules gold.

8.4 MARGUERITE GERARD (276). Crousse, 1892. Semi-rose type; midseason. Enormous, flat flower with broad petals, blooming in clusters. Delicate hydrangea-pink, changing as the flower ages to creamy white. Many of the center petals and even the guards have minute dark carmine, almost black, flecks on the tips. Fragrant. What can we say of this imposing wonderful flower? Visitors to our fields pause in astonishment before our rows of this variety.

8.1 MARIE (123). Calot, 1868. Rose type; very late. Lilac-white, fading to milk-white; golden yellow staminodes or short narrow petals around the collar. Fragrant. Free bloomer. A very desirable variety.

8.9 MARIE CROUSSE (212). Crousse, 1892. Bomb type; midseason. Enormous, very full, globular flowers on long, strong stems. Soft salmon-pink, shaded a glossy satiny lilac—an exquisite fresh coloring. A most desirable Peony and a sort that is rare. There is nothing prettier in the whole range of Peony flowers. In the voting contest it stood nine out of a possible ten.

8.0 MARIE DEROUX (129). Crousse, 1881. Rose type; late. Large, compact, imbricated bloom of flat shape borne in clusters. Flesh-pink, bordered milk-white. Fragrant.



Mons. Jules Elie (see page 33) is one of the finest early-flowering Peonies



Mons. Martin Cahuzac (see page 33) is the darkest Peony known—a shade of extremely deep purple-garnet



7.9 MARIE D'HOUE (301). Calot, 1883. Rose type; midseason. A finely shaped flower. Rosy flesh with white reflex.

6.9 MARIE HOULLON (429). Calot, 1869. Rose type; late. Large, globular flowers with cup-shaped centers. Light violet-rose, with reflex of silver. Fragrant. Free bloomer. Has many admirers.

8.3 MARIE JACQUIN, syns. Bridesmaid, Kelway, and Water-Lily, Barr (130). Verdier. Semi-double type; midseason. Glossy rosy white, with rose tinge on buds, and a wealth of golden yellow stamens in the center, giving it a chaste and elegant appearance. When first planted, the blooms are single, but when established they are semi-double, and it often produces full double flowers of great beauty. The form of this charming variety suggests our native white water-lily. Fragrance is very rich and languorous. A prime favorite with everybody, especially ladies.

MARIE KELWAY (428). Kelway, 1889. Kelway's true variety. Very fine blush guard petals; yellow petaloids; blush tips. Sweetly scented. Very early flowering, being one of the first to open.

8.5 MARIE LEMOINE (31). Calot, 1864. Rose type; very late. Undoubtedly Calot's masterpiece. The flowers are enormous and massive, often 8 to 10 inches across. Ivory-white, with narrow carmine tracing on edge of some petals. The gigantic blooms come on stout, erect stems standing well above the foliage. A good commercial variety, and a sort the Peony enthusiast raves over.

7.8 MARIE STUART, syn. Venus (10). Calot, 1856. Crown type; midseason. It always comes with three flowers to the stem; first the crown or central bud opens into a good-sized, high-built flower of pyramidal shape, of delicate lavender flecked with crimson. As it ages the guard changes to pure soft white delicately tinted lilac. The two lateral buds are 2 to 3 inches lower on the stem than the crown flower. They are delicate lavender, and with the white bloom in the center form a splendid bouquet. Of all the light-colored Peonies, Mr. John M. Good says: "This is my favorite," a sentiment shared by many.

6.7 MARMONTEL (431). Crousse, 1893. Rose type; late. Large, globular blooms. Light violet-rose, tipped silver. Erect.

8.0 MARQUIS C. LAGERGREN (62) Dessert, 1911. Semi-rose type; midseason. Large, bright velvety crimson flowers, brilliant and showy, with distinct silvery border. Strong stems. Profuse bloomer.

9.1 MARTHA BULLOCH (70). Brand, 1907. Rose type. Prize Peony. Named for the late President Roosevelt's mother. Mammoth cup-shaped bloom often 9 to 12 inches across—the largest of the good Peonies. Deep rose-pink in the center, shading to silvery shell-pink in the outer petals. Stalk strong and erect. The plant puts forth strong, stiff stems which support its mammoth blooms proudly above the foliage. It surpasses everything of its color for landscape purposes and has a strong and agreeable fragrance. Effective as a cut-flower. One of the most desirable sorts and rare enough to be an unusual adornment to any garden.

7.9 MARY A. LIVERMORE (526). Hollis, 1907. Rose type; midseason. Large flower of a rose-pink shade, with petals edged white. A fine variety.

7.5 MARY BAKER EDDY (675). Hollis, 1909. Rose type; midseason. Violaceous rose, shading white on tips of petals, the whole bloom tinted with heliotrope, deepening toward the center. Medium height. Heavy, stiff stems and sturdy upright grower, standing storms well. Very compact and a good foliage plant.

8.7 MARY BRAND (547). Brand, 1907. Mid-season. Prize Peony. Vivid crimson with a silky sheen of wonderful brilliance. The golden stamens are scattered through the center of irregularly fringed petals. Flowers are often immense and many of the strong stems bear three or four large blossoms. The plant, which is of medium height, is often a mass of crimson bloom. Probably the best dark red Peony in cultivation, for lasting effects as a cut-flower as well as in the garden. Not quite so bright in color as Longfellow, but a much larger bloomer. Its fragrance is also delightful and charming. "It qualifies from every standpoint of excellency, and is unquestionably a wonderful creation."

7.9 MARY L. HOLLIS (422). Hollis, 1907. Rose type; midseason. Guards pale lilac-rose; center lilac-white showing yellow stamens. Hollis describes it as "white with a blush heart." Large, full, and fine.

MARY, syn. Queen Alexandra. Pleas. Rose type. This Peony has a broader guard petal than any other, forming a ball as large and round as a small orange before open, and is exceedingly handsome at that stage. It has clusters of four to five to each stem, all one shade of violet-rose, the guards forming a large saucer around the inverted cup with loads of closely clustered frequent petals of same shade. Very distinct and very beautiful.

9.4 MARY W. SHAYLOR (784). Shaylor, 1916. Very distinct. Guard petals fresh clear pink with a creamy center, and a canary golden heart. Dwarf habit with stiff stems and wide leaves. An aristocrat among Peonies.

7.4 MASTERPIECE (246). Kelway, 1895. Semi-rose type; early. Brilliant Tyrian-rose. A very distinct and beautiful variety. Fine, tall grower; free bloomer. Fragrant.

7.9 MATHILDE DE ROSENECK (151). Crousse, 1893. Rose type; late. Soft flesh-pink, shaded deeper toward the center with lilac and chamois; petals bordered with silver and occasional narrow edgings of bright carmine. Tall grower; beautiful and distinct. One of the most valuable Peonies in our list. It has gloriously beautiful big flowers on long stems and every flower is perfect, both in form and color.

6.6 MATHILDE MECHIN (278). Mechin, 1880. Bomb type; early. Guards pale lilac-rose; center tinted lighter; collar cream-white. Lemon fragrance.

8.5 MAUD L. RICHARDSON (765). Hollis, 1902. Rose type; late. Large, rather loose, flat flower. Pale lilac-rose, center lighter. Fragrant.

6.5 MEISSONIER, syn. American Beauty (35). Crousse, 1886. Bomb type; midseason. Full double flowers on stiff wiry stems which may sometimes



have short crooks in them, but they are never weak. The coloring is a wonderfully rich and brilliant crimson. In the Chicago cut-flower market this Peony is known as the American Beauty Peony on account of the resemblance in color to the rose of that name. A grand cut-flower.

7.3 MIDNIGHT (548). Brand, 1907. "The Black Peony." Loose semi-rose type; medium early, just before Longfellow. Large plume-shaped flowers on long, stiff stems; beautiful in mass or in contrast. Deep maroon—the darkest Peony we have ever seen. Magnificent cutting. It is a question as to which is better, Midnight or Prince of Darkness. Midnight is a trifle larger and when grown side by side shows darker, but both should be in every good collection, for one year one will be better and the next year probably the other. Two magnificent varieties.

8.5 MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM (766). Pleas, 1906. Rose type; midseason. Mr. Germann describes this: "Another delightful variety originated by Mrs. Pleas. It evidently has Jubilee blood in it. Color ivory-white; outer petals broad and long with good waxy substance; center pale yellow, which gives it a dainty primrose halo that is so desirable in Peonies. Form of center different from any other Peony. Good keeper as cut-flower and very desirable for specimen plants on the lawn or for general landscape effect. Very rare."

8.7 MIGNON (203). Lemoine, 1908. Rose type; late. Has many of the good characteristics of the famous variety Solange. Very large, perfectly formed flowers with broad, imbricated petals. Soft light rose, passing to amber-cream. Fragrant. Growth very vigorous. Has all the good points.

7.0 MILES STANDISH (107). Hollis, 1904. Rose type; late midseason. Globular, compact, and full. Very rich dark crimson. Free bloomer.

9.0 MILTON HILL (250). Richardson, 1891. Rose type; late. Flowers large, cupped. Clear soft flesh color; a little deeper if shaded or opened in the house; turns nearly white in full sunlight before falling; center creamy in opening bud. A wonderfully beautiful flower. One of the finest varieties.

7.7 MIREILLE (8). Crousse, 1894. Rose type; very late. There are three characteristics of this Peony that stand out clear and distinct. First, it is pure immaculate paper-white; second, it is the largest of all white Peonies (Marie Lemoine, is one-third larger than Festiva Maxima but mammoth Mireille is fully a third larger than Marie Lemoine); third, it is the latest blooming of the white Peonies, a most desirable quality as it extends the blooming period. These three exceptionally fine points make this the most sought white Peony for cut-flowers.

7.8 MISS SALWAY (403). Kelway, 1889. Crown type; early. Very large, compact, globular blooms with high crown. Primary petals white; center lilac-white, with collar of sulphur-yellow. Fragrant. First-Class Certificate Royal Horticultural Society. Also Certificate of Merit Royal Botanical Society. Extra fine.

7.8 MLLE. DESBUISSON (166). Crousse, 1893. Semi-rose type; late midseason. Very large, full, elegantly shaped bloom, imbricated and flat; extra large petals. Color tender, glossy pink; center waxy white; guards violet-rose.

8.0 MLLE. JEANNE RIVIERE (478). Riviere, 1908. Large flower of perfect shape. Outside petals soft flesh pink; sulphur-white in the center—delicate color. Very fragrant.

6.6 MLLE. JULIETTE DESSERT (253). Dessert, 1888. Rose type; midseason. Large, compact, globular flower of great beauty. Clear cherry-pink, with silvery reflex; stamens partly concealed. Tall, vigorous grower; free bloomer.

8.1 MLLE. LEONIE CALOT, syn. Mons. Charles Leveque (15). Calot, 1861. Rose type; late midseason. One of the grandest Peonies. Tall grower and such a free bloomer that the flowers completely hide the plant. Delicate rose-white with soft lilac-pink center, and numerous dots of faint, heliotrope-pink, so harmoniously blended as to add an indescribable charm.

7.4 MLLE. MARIE CALOT (245). Calot, 1872. Rose type; late midseason. Uniformly milk-white, tinted flesh and flecked crimson. Fragrant.

6.5 MLLE. RENEE DESSERT (331). Mechin, 1880. Bomb type; midseason. Large, full, globular flower. An even shade of pure mauve, silver-tipped. Tall, erect. Fine.

8.1 MLLE. ROUSSEAU (18). Crousse, 1886. Semi-rose type; midseason. Large, full, finely shaped flowers. Guard petals milk-white, prominently splashed carmine; center sulphur-white, with slight blush tinge; extreme center flecked with carmine. Extra fine.

MME. ADRIEN SENECLAUZE (418). Seneclauze, 1876. Semi-rose type; midseason. Uniform carmine-rose. Tall, erect; free bloomer, in clusters.

8.6 MME. AUGUSTE DESSERT (204). Dessert, 1899. Semi-rose type; early midseason. Large, imbricated flower, perfect in form. Glossy flesh, tinged clear carmine; center flecked with crimson. Extra-fine variety of exquisite fresh coloring.

7.1 MME. AUGUSTE PELTEREAU (196). Mechin, 1880. Rose type; late. Very large, globular bloom. Soft silvery pink. Very big clusters. Excellent.

7.8 MME. BARRILLET DESCHAMPS (185). Calot, 1868. Semi-rose type; early midseason. Large, flat, imbricated flower with very wide petals. Clear violet-rose, fading to a delicate silvery pink when the sunlight strikes it. Fragrant. Extra good.

MME. BENARD (318). Verdier, 1855. Loose rose type; midseason. Medium size. Uniform pale lilac-rose, flecked crimson. Weak growth.

8.0 MME. BENOIT RIVIERE (282). Riviere, 1908. Very large, beautiful, cup-shaped flower. Broad outer petals soft pink; inner petals narrow, salmon-pink, with dark salmon at base.

7.4 MME. BOLLET (106). Calot, 1867. Rose type; midseason. Very compact, globular double bloom. Clear rose with silvery white reflex; ligulated carmine. Fragrant. Free bloomer. Fine.

7.8 MME. BOULANGER (160). Crousse, 1886. Rose type; late midseason. Very large bloom. Color glossy, tender rose, shading to soft heliotrope, bordered with silvery flesh. An extra-fine and a much-sought-after Peony.



MME. BUCQUET (138). Dessert, 1888. Semi-rose type; midseason. Very pretty, perfect shaped bud and flower. Velvety crimson, almost black. Very rich and magnificent. Extremely free flowering. All who see it insist on having it. An exceedingly attractive and brilliant variety.

8.1 MME. CALOT (19). Mieliez, 1856. Rose type; early. Large, convex bloom. Hydrangea-pink, center shaded slightly darker, with a somewhat sulphur-tint in the collar. This Peony has three distinctive qualities: First, it blooms every year, never failing; second, it produces more flowers than any Peony ever introduced; third, it is the most fragrant of all Peonies, the perfume being delicious. In the above three points Mme. Calot stands pre-eminent. It is the earliest light-colored Peony, blooming with us at Decoration Day, right along with *Edules Superba*. Probably the most useful all-round Peony we grow.

7.7 MME. CAMILLE BANCEL (43). Crousse, 1897. Rose type; late. Large, globular, convex flower that is very compact and full. Uniform deep pink or solferino-red, with silvery reflex and salmon shadings. Beautiful and distinct.

MME. CARPENTIER (419). Delache, 1850. Rose type; midseason. Very large blooms of clear lilac-pink. Extremely free bloomer. Extra.

MME. COURANT (420). Courant, 1850. Semi-double; midseason. Blush-pink with yellow stamens. Fine.

7.9 MME. CROUSSE (131). Calot, 1866. Crown type; midseason. Large flowers in clusters. Pure white, with crimson flecks on crown. Free bloomer. Thought by many to be one of the best all-round white Peonies.

7.5 MME. DE GALHAU (223). Crousse, 1883. Rose type; late. Medium-large, compact bloom. Guards rose-white; center pale lilac-rose. Fragrant. Free bloomer. When this Peony bloomed, and we saw it in all its glory, it was a revelation to us. The coloring is different, so is the make-up of the flower, and you simply wonder if there can be a prettier flower than Mme. de Galhau.

6.3 MME. DE GOVIN (189). Crousse, 1875. Rose type; late. Large imbricated blooms in immense clusters of five or six to a stem. White, shaded very soft blush-pink, with minute carmine flecks and striped bright carmine.

7.7 MME. DE VATRY (197). Guerin, 1863. Crown type; midseason. Very large, finely formed bloom. Lilac-white guards and crown; sulphur-white collar of wide petals; center striped carmine. Fragrant. Splendid cut-flower variety and a fine bedding sort. One of Mr. Ward Welsh's favorites.

7.9 MME. DE VERNEVILLE (16). Crousse, 1885. Bomb type; early. Blooms very full and double, with very large pure white guard petals that fold over the flower. Purest white, suffused with daintiest blush, except a few cream-colored petals and four red flakes on central petals. Has the true June rose fragrance. We have counted sixty-five large, perfect blooms open at the same time on one plant. One of the most charming varieties on the market, and an exceptionally free bloomer. We recommend it.

7.9 MME. DUCCEL (101). Mechin, 1880. Bomb type; midseason. A very large, wonderfully built flower with broad guard petals and center bomb shaped, like a huge ball; very double and compact. The closely set center petals are beautifully incurved, as in a chrysanthemum. The whole flower, both guards and bomb, is a solid silvery lilac-pink or mauve-rose, very distinct, holding its form and color to the end. An indispensable variety that stands among the very first Peonies. Very floriferous.

7.7 MME. D'HOURL (177). Calot, 1864. Rose type; midseason. Very large flowers of soft carmine-pink with silvery reflex. Extra.

MME. D. TREYERAN (211). Dessert, 1899. Extremely large full bloom of rosy white, having center flecked with crimson and splashed lilac—unusually delicate coloring. Very scarce.

8.5 MME. EMILE GALLE (7). Crousse, 1881. Rose type; late midseason. Large, double cup-shaped, imbricated flowers. Delicate seashell-pink, with touches of heliotrope and lavender. This is probably the most ethereally beautiful Peony; inexpressibly grand. Not a new, but scarce and rare. Quite a number of visitors to our field fairly rave over the great beauty of this flower.

8.9 MME. EMILE LEMOINE (139). Lemoine, 1899. Semi-rose type; midseason. M. Lemoine thought enough of this Peony to honor it with his wife's name. Enormous buds, opening into extra-large imbricated round flowers that completely hide the bush, each petal overlapping the other, giving the whole flower a very unusually distinctive, even shape. On first opening it is glossy white, overlaid with a sheen of tender satiny pink, covered with minute lilac dots; when fully blown, pure white. Tall, strong, vigorous grower and free bloomer; rare and beautiful. A variety you want to linger with. Easily scores the six points of excellence.

7.4 MME. EMILE DUPRAZ (297). Riviere, 1911. Very large cup-shaped flowers borne in clusters. Soft carmine-rose; interior darker, with soft velvety tints and silvery reflex—beautiful shade.

7.7 MME. FOREL (32). Crousse, 1887. Rose type; late midseason. Enormous, very full double bloom. Glossy, deep pink with a silvery reflex. Known as the "Princess of Pink Peonies," a title it well deserves and proudly carries. Extra fine.

7.0 MME. FOULD (274). Crousse, 1893. Rose type; very late. Large, full flower. Outer petals milk-white; center lilac-white, very slightly flecked with crimson. Fragrant. The last white Peony to bloom. An extra-good sort.

MME. FRANCOIS TOSCANELLI (433). Riviere, 1911. Anemone type. Very large flower of beautiful flesh-pink, shaded soft rose; center dark-salmon-rose—a very lively color. Upright grower. Extra good.

8.8 MME. GAUDICHAU (294). Millet, 1902. Very large, globular flower, with broad petals. Rich garnet with blackish hues. Said to be as dark as Mons. Martin Cahuzac, but more brilliant.

7.9 MME. GEISSLER (156). Crousse, 1880. Rose type; midseason. Gigantic, compact, imbricated, well formed blooms on strong, erect stems. Glossy pink, shading to bright Bengal-rose on base



of petals. Mr. Kline says of this Peony: "Visitors to our fields invariably pause in astonishment before our block of this variety. The word 'sensational' best describes Mme. Geissler, and it is difficult to speak in temperate terms of this marvelous flower. It is one of the very largest Peonies in existence. Very double, globular, imbricated, massive, and imposing." Fine.

MME. GUYOT (875). Paillet. Early midseason. Large, high-built flowers of deep cream or pale yellow, with some green markings. A strong grower and free bloomer. Very desirable.

7.0 MME. HUTIN (424). Crousse, 1892. Semi-rose type; midseason. Fresh rose tinged bright rose, with silvery border. Free bloomer.

MME. JOANNE SALLIER (968). Paillet. Semi-double; early. Large, globular, blooms. Violet-rose; guards and center flecked with crimson. Very beautiful.

8.5 MME. JULES CALOT (148). Calot, 1868. Semi-rose type; midseason. Large, compact, double flower with lilac-white narrow petals in collar and a tuft of white petals in center—color laid on in splashes. Tall; good habit; fine bloomer.

9.4 MME. JULES DESSERT (113). Dessert, 1909. Rose type; midseason. There are more Peony "cranks" daffy over this variety at the present time than over any other. It is a flower to reckon with. Very large, imbricated flat bloom as big as a dinner plate with the petals undulated. Pure white, overlaid with a sheen of delicate blush deepening to a definite pink center, intermixed with golden stamens. This beautiful Peony might well be called "The Blushing Bride." Stiff, vigorous stems of perfect habit. An absolutely superior variety.

8.6 MME. JULES ELIE (162). Calot, 1873. Crown type; late midseason. Very full, cup-shaped flowers. Blush-pink, with silvery reflex; center petals bordered carmine. Fragrant.

6.8 MME. LEBON (225). Calot, 1888. Rose type; late. Large, full blooms. Brilliant cherry-pink, tinged aniline-red; collar creamy white; center flecked crimson. Very showy.

7.4 MME. LEMOINE (329). Calot, 1864. Rose type; late. Large, globular, full double bloom. Clear rose, slightly tinged carmine. Not for sale. Extra.

8.0 MME. LEMOINIER (186). Calot, 1860. Rose type; midseason. Large, compact flower. Pale lilac-rose changing to lilac and overcast with collar of cream-white petaloids almost concealed by the very wide center; flecked crimson. Fragrant. Tall; vigorous; fine habit.

7.2 MME. LOISE MERE (178). Calot, 1863. Rose type; late midseason. Immense, very double bloom on stiff, erect stems. Flesh-white with silky reflex; occasional touch of carmine on the borders of the petals.

8.0 MME. MANCHET (330). Dessert, 1913. Rose type; very late. Large, imbricated, very full flower. Silvery lilac, shaded purplish pink at the base of the petals. A very fine variety. Not for sale.

7.3 MME. MECHIN (280). Mechin, 1880. Semi-rose type; early midseason. Deep crimson-garnet. A glorious Peony of great merit.

6.7 MME. MOREAU (425). Crousse, 1888. Anemone type; midseason. Large, convex bloom. Very fresh pink, tips of petals bordered with silver, center bright rose. Beautiful.

7.0 MME. MOUTOT (58). Crousse, 1892. Semi-rose type; midseason. Clusters of large blooms with broad petals. Bright carmine-cherry or Tyrian-rose, silvery reflex. Brilliant and showy. Fragrant. Free bloomer.

7.0 MME. MUYSSART (74). Calot, 1869. Rose type; late midseason. Very large, well-shaped bloom. An even shade of china pink or solferino-red, tipped silver. Fragrant. Tall grower; very floriferous.

6.6 MME. PLEAS (797). Pleas, 1912. Crown type; midseason. The Aristocrat of the Peony garden. The daintiest possible creation. Elongated, fimbriated guards of light lilac, the crown petals rosy flesh edged lilac and crimson with yellow stamens intermingled. The central petals are slightly twisted, of different lengths, cupped and overlapping, being a mixture of lilac, flesh, rose, yellow and white, gradually changing to lilac and white. In this stage of development Mme. Pleas is a most enchantingly beautiful ornament.

7.3 MME. REIGNOUX (116). Dessert, 1909. Rose type; early. Large, full flowers in clusters. Velvety carmine-pink, with silvery border.

7.9 MME. SAVREAU (696). Savreau, 1906. Crown type; early midseason. Very large, compact, globular blooms. Lilac-white, center creamy white. Tall, erect grower of compact habit.

6.9 MME. SCHMIDT (519). Calot, 1873. Fine flower with very pale pink guards and having a very slight blush tint in the center. Extra. A most beautiful Peony.

7.0 MME. THOUVENIN (136). Crousse, 1881. Rose type; late midseason. Large, globular flower. Brilliant, rosy red, flushed carmine and lilac.

6.6 MME. VICTOR VERDIER (206). Calot, 1866. Rose type; late. Deep rose with silvery reflex. Strong grower; good bloomer. One of the most profitable late varieties. The latest good Peony of its color to bloom. At the proper stage, it resembles a large well-formed rose-bud.

6.3 MME. VILMORIN (426). Guerin, 1866. Rose type; late. Large globular bloom. Uniform rose-white, shading to amber at the base of petals; center splashed rose. A fragrant and free blooming variety.

7.8 MODÈLE DE PERFECTION (152). Crousse, 1875. Rose type; late. Enormous, perfectly compact, double flower of pyramidal shape; very distinct and well named "Model of Perfection." Guards and collar light violet-rose with flesh-pink shades, marbled and veined bright rose, silver tipped, deepening in the center. A profuse bloomer. Not one of the newest Peonies, but one of the best and very scarce. John M. Good said: "Give a man Marie Stuart and Modèle de Perfection to start with, and he has the foundation laid for the best Peony collection in the world."

MODELLO (887). Betscher, 1920. A beautiful white shaded soft pink.



President Taft (also known as Reine Hortense) is a lovely pink Peony. See page 35



Because of the color, fragrance, and late-blooming habit, Sarah Bernhardt is one of our best Peonies. See page 38



Here, again, Peonies show their effectiveness. In large groups they seem to be superior to other perennials.



7.8 MODESTE GUERIN (158). Guerin, 1845. Bomb type; midseason. Large, handsome, globular bloom. Uniform solferino-pink, tinged carmine. Has the true fragrance of the American Beauty rose. Best Peony of its color in bloom at its season.

MONS. ANDRE (188). Dessert. Pretty anemone-shaped flower of purplish pink with salmon-pink center.

7.1 MONS. BASTIAN LEPAGE (63). Crousse, 1885. Crown type; late midseason. Very large globular flower. Uniform pure carmine and mauve-rose with silvery reflex. Free bloomer.

7.1 MONS. BOUCHARLATINE (150). Calot, 1868. Semi-rose type; late midseason. Large, full, compact, imbricated bloom. Bright pink, shaded darker pink, with broad silvery reflex. Free bloomer. Excellent for landscape work.

6.6 MONS. CHEVREUL (247). Dessert, 1893. Rose type; late. Large, imbricated, full bloom of uniform violet-rose. Extra-fine variety.

6.3 MONS. DE VILLENEUVE (124). Verdier, 1855. Crown type; late. Fine, brilliant clear red. A glorious flower. Very scarce.

8.5 MONS. DUPONT (153). Calot, 1872. Semi-rose type; midseason. Very large, well-built, cup-shaped bloom. Ivory-white, center petals splashed with huge drops of lively carmine and lit up with golden stamens at base. The carmine dots on Mons. Dupont are larger and more showy than on any other variety where such spots occur. A truly royal flower. To the six points of excellence which this grand Peony possesses, it adds an indefinable charm which few flowers have.

9.2 MONS. JULES ELIE (48). Crousse, 1888. Bomb type; early midseason. This is the king of Peonies and M. Crousse's masterpiece. Immense, globular, very full flowers. Glossy lilac-pink, shading to deeper rose at the base, the entire flower overlaid with a sheen of silver that shimmers in the sunlight. Mons. Jules Elie is claimed by many to be the largest of all Peonies. On young, vigorous plants we have had flowers 8 to 9 inches through. In fact, they are so large and handsome that but few can realize they are Peony blooms on first seeing them. When cut in the bud it is a good keeper and fine for cut-flowers. Easily scores the six points of excellence.

7.7 MONS. KRELAGE (6). Crousse, 1883. Semi-rose type; late midseason. Large, flat flowers as big as a plate; perfect in outline. Deep currant- or solferino-red, with amaranthine center. The French hybridists evidently spilled their paint-pot after producing this superb variety, as there is nothing in Peonies of its color.

8.8 MONS. MARTIN CAHUZAC (154). Dessert, 1899. Semi-rose type; midseason. Large, full, massive, well-formed flowers. A perfectly solid ball of deep maroon, with garnet hues and brilliant black luster. An entirely different shade of maroon from Midnight. Some claim it is the darkest Peony in existence. Good erect habit; free bloomer. In great demand by those who are making collections to include all shades, and want the extremes. A variety of surpassing merit.

MONS. PAILLET (442). Guerin, 1857. Crown type; midseason. Large, compact flowers. Uniform violet-rose; silvery reflex; center shaded darker. Fragrant. Free bloomer.

8.6 MONT BLANC (260). Lemoine, 1899. Rose type; early midseason. Very large, compact, globular bloom. Milk-white center, slightly tinted rose. Fragrant. One of the finest Peonies.

7.4 MOONBEAM (987). Large white bloom, tufted in the center.

8.1 MOSES HULL (560). Brand, 1907. Rose type; midseason. Very large (frequently 9 inches across), full, loosely cupped blooms. Dark shell-pink or rose; tufted petaloids somewhat mottled, their ends nearly white. Fragrance delicate and fine. A remarkable flower.

MOUNTEBANK (982). Very large anemone type; midseason. Milk-white guards; center amber-yellow. Fragrant. Medium height; very showy. Extra good for this type.

MR. L. VAN LEEUWEN (779). Nieuwenhuyzen, 1916. Beautiful flower of faultless shape, large and double, petals somewhat irregular; dark pink with delicate reflex. Free bloomer; strong stems. A fine cut-flower variety.

7.7 MR. MANNING (698). Kelway, 1894. Semi-double type; late midseason. Deep glowing crimson, showing a row of golden stamens. One of the finest of its color. Certificate of Merit, Royal Botanical Society.

8.2 MRS. A. C. RUGGLES (561). Brand, 1913. Semi-double type; late. Large to very large flowers in immense clusters. Petals long and fringed. Ground color white, delicately suffused lilac, gradually changing to white. This variety must be disbudded to get best results. One of the finest Peonies in cultivation.

MRS. A. M. BRAND (954). Brand, 1925. A beautiful pure white of immense size and exquisite form. Stems are of good length, strong, clean, and light green. The foliage light green, glossy, and free from disease. In every respect this is a great flower. At the National Peony Show it was awarded the American Peony Society's Gold Medal and at the Peony Show in Minneapolis this variety carried first prize in the seedling class. Rare and very highly desirable.

MRS. BARRET (927). Pleas. Rose type; midseason. Pale pink, with lavender tints; intermingled golden stamens. Mrs. Jewell says: "This is the best of all the Pleas Peonies."

7.8 MRS. CAREW (562). Brand, 1907. Rose type; midseason. Large, full flower, frequently 7 inches in diameter; often comes in clusters of four to six. Delicate silvery blush, some inner petals with carmine edges. Excellent for cutting. This Peony was named for the composer of the music for Longfellow's "The Bridge."

MRS. CHARLES GILBERT (65). Shaylor, 1916. Semi-rose; midseason. A large, loose flower of the same color as Therese—rich satiny pink with glossy reflex.

9.3 MRS. C. S. MINOT (931). Minot, 1914. Rose type; late. Very large blooms with broad, waxy petals of fine substance. Pale shell-pink; cream-tinted center, with golden lights at base of petals, occasionally marked with carmine. Stiff stems and good foliage.



9.9 **MRS. EDWARD HARDING (749).** Shaylor. This beautiful variety took first prize at the Cleveland Peony Show for best seedling. A fine French white. Elegant and aristocratic.

MRS. FRANK BEACH (960). Brand, 1925. We believe that this is as good a creamy white as Le Cygne, but it comes into bloom late, while Le Cygne is very early. Resembles Jubilee very much in general type, but does not have its defect of weak stems. Received an Award of Merit at the London (Ontario) International Show. Its rich, creamy white shows no trace of red. The flowers are large, and borne on erect, strong stems. A dwarfish grower.

MRS. GWYN LEWIS (825). Kelway. White, globular, compact flower. Free bloomer; erect grower.

MRS. HARRIET GENTRY (959). Brand, 1925. Received an Award of Merit at the American Peony Show at Saint Paul. Miss Gentry named this variety for her mother. The flowers are a pure white, with a greenish tinge at the base of the petals. It comes into bloom late, is a strong grower, and a free bloomer.

8.4 **MRS. JOHN SMYTHE FOGG (673).** Hollis, 1904. Rose type; midseason. A high, incurved, full flower of rosy salmon. Free bloomer and very vigorous.

MRS. M. B. BECKETT (786). Pleas, 1910. Semi-rose type. Guards deep rose; petaloids silvery rose with stamens beautifully intermingled throughout. Flowers borne in large, loose clusters.

MRS. M. P. CLOUGH (873). Shaylor, 1919. Salmon and white.

6.3 **MRS. PLEAS (780).** Terry, 1900. Outside petals broad, of a deep rose color; inside fringed, straw color, tipped white; center bright rose. A beautiful variety.

MRS. ROMAINÉ B. WARE (963). Brand, 1925. A beautiful shade of pink, much the color and general conformation of Sarah Bernhardt, with a peculiar and pleasing form. There is a beautiful rose-bud effect in the center of the flower. We consider it very fine.

7.4 **MULTIFLORA (750).** Pleas, 1900. Rose type; very early. A most beautiful shade of silvery pink, fine as China silk and glossy as satin. It is the first double *Chinensis* Peony to open, blooming with the *Officinalis* family. Most floriferous, bearing nine to ten flowers on each stem and remaining in bloom in hot sun for fully three weeks. A clump of *Multiflora* with from twenty-five to thirty-five stems of its immense clusters of bloom, all open at one time, is a sight never to be forgotten. Should be in every collection.

MYRTLE GENTRY (955). Brand, 1925. Another beautiful Peony of a delicate salmon-pink, carrying much of the color of Tourangelle. We believe it excels that variety in beauty and is quite as large and much more regular and profuse in bloom. Stems are strong and hold the flower well erect. The beauty of Myrtle Gentry lies not only in its beautiful coloring, but also in the form of the flower, its great broad, rose-like petals, and in their arrangement. Truly fragrant. It was awarded the American Peony Society's Silver Medal at the Saint

Paul National Show; at the Minneapolis Show, it received second prize in the class of seedlings.

NELL SHAYLOR (844). Shaylor, 1920. A dwarf-growing plant, producing large shell-pink flowers. Sweet-scented.

NELLIE PLEAS, syn. *Multiflora* (658). Pleas, 1900. Silvery pink, shaded white.

NINA SECOR (950). Secor. A beautiful new white which was shown at the London National Show and caused quite a sensation. A beautiful clear white of large size and splendid form.

6.8 **NOEMIE DEMAY (450).** Calot, 1867. Rose type; late midseason. Large, compact blooms. Dark pink, fading lighter with age. Very fragrant. Strong, vigorous growth.

7.6 **NORFOLK (756).** Richardson. Rose type; late midseason. Flowers large, cup-shaped, perfectly double. Light rose-pink, deeper in the center—a very beautiful color. Extra good.

NOVELTY (582). Barr. Rose type; early. Very full, creamy white and pink blooms. Extraordinarily beautiful.

9.1 **NYMPHÆA (885).** Thurlow, 1919. Like a beautiful white water-lily.

8.5 **OCTAVIE DEMAY (241).** Calot, 1867. Crown type; midseason. Very large, flat crown. Guards and center delicate hydrangea-pink; collar almost white. Exceedingly fragrant. Very dwarf habit; free bloomer. This is a good Peony.

7.3 **ODETTE (125).** Dessert, 1908. Rose type; midseason. Large blooms in clusters. Collar of broad petals soft lilac; small center petals salmon-pink with greenish yellow reflex. Vigorous grower and very floriferous.

7.6 **OLD SILVERTIP (133).** Brand, 1918. Semi-rose type; late midseason. Soft madder-red, with silver-tipped petals, giving it a decided silvery sheen. A wonderfully profuse blooming variety.

ONLOOKER (685). Kelway. Flat rose type; midseason. Medium size, compact blooms. Light violet-rose. Erect, compact grower of medium height.

8.5 **OPAL (760).** Pleas, 1908. Rose type; midseason. Mrs. Pleas named this glorious flower for her granddaughter. In form, the flower is flat, the petals overlaid like the shingles on a roof, with no stamens and never any seed-pods. Its guards open dainty pink, quickly changing to French white. The real charm of the flower then unfolds as it takes on the form of a cup or chalice and from the center of this chalice radiates a halo of opalescent pink which is transcendently beautiful. The plant is unusually vigorous and strong, with upright stems, supporting in regal style its large clusters of showy flowers. One of the choicest varieties.

OTHELLO (781). Lemoine, 1916. Rose type. Medium-sized, very double bloom. Deep crimson, with purple shadings. One of the darkest Peonies.

8.6 **PALLAS (312).** Terry. Semi-double; early midseason. Very large, long petals of delicate hydrangea-pink, shading to white in the center. Extra-free bloomer. Exquisite.



8.5 PARADISE (382). Hollis, 1907. Rose type; early midseason. Elegantly violet-tinted flower; guards hydrangea-pink; center lilac-white, changing to milk-white. The petals radiate evenly from the center in all directions. Reminds one of Milton Hill.

8.0 PASTEUR (232). Crousse, 1896. Rose type; midseason. Very soft pink, nearly white, shading to tea-rose color at the base of the petals. Very fine.

7.2 PAUL FISCHER (583). Richardson, 1904. Rose type; midseason. Large, globular flower. Pale lilac-rose. Fragrant. Erect, tall grower.

7.5 PEARLED ROSE (782). Pleas, 1913. Semi-rose type. Flowers large, convex, coming in clusters on long stems and are very fragrant. Bright rose with pearl tints and tones, showing golden stamens that light up the flower in a most attractive way. An entirely new Peony in form and style. It is apt to come single the first year, but a well-established plant produces the best flowers.

8.0 PERFECTION (57). Richardson, 1869. Rose type; very late. Extremely large, full, double flowers of perfect shape. Very delicate shell-pink or lilac-white, base of petals shaded deeper. Fragrant. Exceedingly upright, vigorous grower.

8.3 PERRETTE. Dessert, 1921. Very pretty flower, borne in clusters. White, slightly tinged flesh and straw-yellow; petals intermixed with golden stamens. Pleasant fragrance. Very free bloomer.

PETER PAN (528). Hollis, 1907. Semi-rose type; midseason. Large, loose, flat flowers. Lilac-rose, fading to lilac-white. Strong, tall, erect grower.

9.2 PHILIPPE RIVOIRE (498). Riviere, 1911. Rose type; early. Beautiful, well-formed cup-shaped flower, with petals round and tooth-shaped. Very dark, uniform amaranthine red. Strong, tea-rose odor. A very striking and large flower. Extra.

7.7 PHILOMELE (169). Calot, 1861. Anemone type; midseason. Guard petals bright violet-rose; anemone center of ligulated narrow golden yellow petals, changing to cream or amber-yellow. As the flower develops a bright rose crown appears, edged dark crimson. Has the true honey fragrance. Very strong, upright grower and fine bloomer. Distinct and novel.

8.8 PHOEBE CAREY (822). Brand, 1907. Rose type; late. Petals large, broad, of good substance. Beautiful rose-pink, with center slightly darker. Fragrance very pleasant. Takes well with everyone who sees it. Should be in every collection.

9.0 PHYLLIS KELWAY (762). Kelway. Rose type; midseason. Large, loosely built flower. Lavender-flesh-color passing to white in the center. A grand acquisition.

7.6 PIERRE DESSERT (307). Mechin, 1890. Semi-rose type; early. Large, fringed, full flower of dark amaranthine red, shaded garnet, with velvety sheen. Very brilliant.

8.2 PIERRE DUCHARTRE (56). Crousse, 1895. Rose type; late. Large, compact, globular blooms of lilac-pink. Fragrant.

7.6 PIERRE REIGNOUX (134). Dessert, 1908. Semi-rose type; early midseason. Petals imbricated. An even shade of Tyrian-rose; center slightly flecked crimson. Dwarf; erect habit.

7.3 PLUTARCH (341). Kelway. Semi-double type; late. Small rosy magenta bloom; stamens present in center and around collar. Odor pleasant.

POETE FREDERIC MISTRAL (499). Riviere, 1911. Bomb type; early. Large, well-shaped flower. Collar of lively rose petals which are narrower in the center; shaded flesh-pink to salmon; the immediate center is a lively pink, sometimes carmine. Robust plant.

POMPADOUR (662). Pleas, 1913. Rose type; late. Dainty, attractive mauve-pink flower. Fragrant. Medium height.

7.4 POMPONETTE (143). Dessert, 1909. Anemone type; midseason. Very full flowers of beautiful shape. Velvety pink, shaded purple, with brilliant silvery reflex and silver-tipped border. Dwarf, erect plant.

POTS PLENA (457). Calot, 1857. Rose type; midseason. A charming red variety that is always full and double.

6.3 PRAIRIE KING (329). Rosenfield, 1908. Buds unfold like an American Beauty rose. Large, globular, very full flowers in clusters. Brilliant light crimson, shaded purple. Fragrant. Tall, strong, very erect grower, reaching 32 to 35 inches, and an excellent bloomer. It is the earliest crimson Peony, opening about May 27. A fine variety and a charming cut-flower.

PRAIRIE SPLENDOR (342). Rosenfield, 1908. Semi-rose type; midseason. Large, violet-rose flowers, tipped silver. Tall, erect; free bloomer. Good.

7.5 PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT (51). Holland, 1905. Semi-rose type; midseason. A variety purchased in England under number and named in Holland for our late President. It is a deep, rich brilliant red in color, different from any red we know, and a grand Peony.

8.7 PRESIDENT TAFT, syn. Reine Hortense (36). Blaauw, 1909. Rose type; midseason. Originated on a private estate in France and was bought and taken to Holland and given the Dutch name "Frankryh," which, being interpreted, is "La France," but before being disseminated or any of it sold, the name was changed to President Taft as a compliment to their American customers, and also for the further reason, no doubt, of aiding in the sale of the variety. Mr. Ward Welsh, in charge of our Peony fields, says: "President Taft combines so many of the good qualities necessary to a first-class Peony, and combines these qualities in such a superlative degree, that I have no hesitancy in saying this variety stands at the head of all Peonies. A vigorous, strong grower and a profuse bloomer, every shoot being crowned by a big bloom. The flower is really of enormous size; there may be Peony flowers as large, but none larger. The color is delicate hydrangea-pink, completely enveloped in a halo of white. The fragrance is delicious." The only Peony we know that has stripes on the face of the flower. La Tulipe has stripes on the reverse of the petals.

9.4 PRESIDENT WILSON. Thurlow, 1918. Late. Concave. Showy rose-pink, changing to shell-pink; guards sometimes have soft crimson markings. Fragrant.



8.8 PRIDE OF ESSEX. Thurlow, 1916. Midseason. The exceptionally broad petals of deep flesh-pink make a very large flower of good form. Stems long and stiff.

8.6 PRIMEVERE (290). Lemoine, 1907. Bomb type; midseason. The name translated means "springtime." Large, full blooms in clusters on tall stems. Outer petals sulphur-white; center petals deep sulphur-yellow, often with a tuft of small ligulated petals in the center. Some Peony enthusiasts claim Primevere is the nearest approach to yellow of any of the Chinensis section.

6.7 PRINCE IMPERIAL (460). Calot, 1859. Semi-rose type; late midseason. Amaranthine red. Tall. Extra fine.

7.6 PRINCE OF DARKNESS (551). Brand, 1907. Loose semi-rose type; early. Large blooms with petals slightly fringed and darker at the edges. Rich dark maroon. One of the very darkest Peonies and lasts long. Free bloomer; excellent for landscape effects and cutting.

PRINCE OF WALES (757). Terry, 1902. Rose type; midseason. Large, full, very double blooms in immense clusters. Bright crimson, tipped silver.

7.4 PRINCESS BEATRICE (50). Kelway, 1886. Crown type; midseason. Large, compact blooms with high-built crown. Guards delicate lilac-rose; collar creamy white, with shades of amber; crown brilliant seashell-pink, the extreme center flecked crimson. Fragrant. A glorious flower. Free bloomer.

7.5 PRINCESS ELLEN (898). Terry. Crown type; late. Medium-sized flowers of uniform pale lilac-pink. Fragrant. Tall, medium strong grower.

PRINCESS IRENE (463). Kelway, 1889. Semi-rose type; early. Pink guard petals, with yellow petaloids. Award of Merit, Royal Horticultural Society; First-Class Certificate, Royal Horticultural Society at Manchester.

7.0 PRINCESS MAUDE (679). Kelway. Bomb type; late. Broad, lilac-white guard petals; center amber-white; carpels green, with pink stigmas. A distinct and beautiful variety.

7.6 PRINCESS OF WALES (768). Kelway. Crown type; late. Large, flat, compact flowers. Pale lilac-rose; guards flecked crimson; clear center. Fragrant. Medium height.

PSYCHE (752). Calot, 1856. Bomb type; midseason. Sulphur-white, tinged with delicate blush.

6.8 PURPUREA SUPERBA (42). Delache, 1855. Crown type; midseason. Large, fine-formed flowers. Deep carmine-rose; guards streaked white; light green carpels; stigmas pink. Very tall; free bloomer. As fine a flower in every way as Rubra Superba.

QUAKER LADY (699). Pleas, 1913. Rose type; midseason. Another Pleas Peony showing the same characteristics and parentage as Jubilee, Midsummer Night's Dream, The Jewel, Opal and Elwood Pleas. Blush-white and a deeper flower than the others. Mrs. Pleas always said it reminded her of the dainty Quaker cap worn by her mother, hence the name. A choice acquisition.

7.8 QUEEN EMMA (830). Rose type; midseason. Large, flat, compact blooms. Pale lilac-rose to lilac-white. Strong, erect grower; medium tall.

6.3 QUEEN OF THE PLEASANCE (787). Pleas, 1889. Anemone type; midseason. The strong, erect stem bears beautiful, long-pointed buds several inches above the foliage, remaining upright in the hardest rains. The guards are bright rose; center salmon-pink, changing to white. It bears its flowers, often 7 inches across, in huge bouquets of six to seven. Exceedingly showy and sweet. A real novelty to those who seek the unusual.

QUEEN'S PERFECTION (469). Hort, 1830. White, shaded yellow; center ligulated yellow.

6.8 QUEEN VICTORIA (40). Hort, 1830. Bomb type; early midseason. A good every-day white, and, when cut, a first-rate keeper, having good substance and color. Very pretty in the bud state, when it has a faint blush tint. An old standby.

7.9 RACHEL (49). Terry, 1900. Rose type; midseason. One of Terry's really good Peonies. Double flowers of large size and brightest garnet, shaded richest ruby-red. A free, sure bloomer.

8.4 RACHEL (45). Lemoine, 1904. Well-shaped round flower of lively soft pink, darker when just opening. Strong, straight stems.

RALPH (763). Pleas, 1913. Rose type; late. Flower is rather flat. Some of the flowers measure 9½ inches in diameter. The foliage is very dark green and plant is sturdy. In season it corresponds very nearly to Humei.

9.0 RAOUL DESSERT (332). Dessert, 1910. Rose type; late midseason. Enormous, compact flowers. Clear mauve, shaded carmine-pink and tinted silvery white. Free bloomer. Very attractive. This is one of the top-notchers.

7.4 RAPHAEL (333). Mechin, 1882. Semi-rose type; extra early. Large, globular blooms of bright garnet-red with guards streaked lighter. Very showy.

RAUENTHAL (899). Goos & Koenemann, 1913. Soft lilac, with silvery tinge; golden stamens. Fine flower.

RED BEAUTY (953). Not for sale until 1927.

7.3 RED CROSS (55). Hollis, 1904. Rose type; midseason. This is a charming Peony with large, double flowers of a beautiful wine-colored red. Much admired.

REEVESI (33). Dark, purplish rose; center rose, flesh, and white.

REFORM (969). 1910. Bomb type; early. Full, double blooms. Flesh-colored guard petals; white center.

REINE DES FLEURS (305). Guerin, 1850. Bomb type; midseason. A beautiful clear pink with more color in the center of flower. Very fine.

REINE DES FRANCAIS (470). Guerin, 1842. Guards petals fleshy pink; center white, shaded yellow.

8.7 REINE HORTENSE, syn. **President Taft (471).** Calot, 1857. Semi-rose type; midseason. Soft hydrangea-pink; center of flower prominently flecked crimson. Extra fine.



REINE VICTORIA (472). Large, perfect flower of bright rose. Strong grower.

RENEE MARIE. Dessert, 1920. Pretty flower of very elegant shape, soft fleshy pink, shaded salmon, fading to silvery white and flecked with carmine. Strong stems and erect habit.

RHODA (572). Terry, 1902. Bomb type; midseason. Beautiful bright crimson blooms of perfect form. Fragrant. Free bloomer. A very fine variety.

8.8 RICHARD CARVEL (549). Brand, 1913. Bomb type; early. Enormous, globular blooms with large, broad, prominent guard petals, and central petals gathered into an immense dome. Color a very bright uniform shade of crimson. Tall, very stout stems; annual and profuse bloomer. What Mons. Jules Elie is to pinks, this variety is to the early crimson. On account of its extra-early blooming qualities, large size, and blending colors, this variety has already become a well-established favorite. A single plant on the lawn is attractive and delightful. It is beautiful and lasting. Its delicate fragrance makes it valuable as a cut-flower. Best of all early dark reds.

RITA. Dessert, 1922. Late. Clear flesh, tinted salmon, slightly shaded silvery carmine. Exquisitely beautiful, of fine and delicate coloring.

9.0 ROSA BONHEUR (258). Dessert, 1905. Rose type; midseason. Very large, flat flowers borne in clusters. Wide, fringed petals of light rose color and guards flecked crimson. Extra fine.

7.2 ROSE D'AMOUR (321). Calot, 1857. Bomb type; early midseason. Very large hydrangea-pink blooms. Fragrant.

7.4 ROSE HERE (821). Brand, 1807. A solid, even shade of dark rose.

4.3 ROSE QUINTAL (477). Calot, 1857. Semi-rose type; midseason. Large blooms of lively rose, with salmon tints.

ROSE SHAYLOR (888). Shaylor, 1920. Midseason. Well-formed flowers with somewhat loosely arranged petals of delicately flushed white. Pleasant fragrance. Erect, strong growth.

ROSE STANDISH (939). Hollis, 1919. Very late. Mr. E. P. Wheeler says: "Very large size, extra-strong grower; dark pink, slightly silvery on edges of outside petals after being open a few days; fine form; free bloomer in clusters. Strong, deep green stems. It is the most double Peony I have ever seen. It is impossible for it to fully open, the petals are so tightly lapped over each other. Some seasons it needs help to open even half way, but it does not waterlog."

ROSEA SUPERBA (47). Verdier, 1854. Large, convex, very full bloom of extremely fresh, soft pink. Extra fine.

8.9 ROSETTE. Dessert, 1918. Pretty flower of elegant shape, like a Captain Christy rose. Silvery flesh, shading to salmon at base of petals and flecked crimson on the border. A superb early variety of erect habit.

ROSSINI (788). Kelway. Semi-rose type; early midseason. Uniform deep Tyrian-rose, tipped silver, changing to cherry-rose.

7.8 R. P. WHITFIELD (695). Richardson. Rose type; very late. Perfectly double, rather flat flower. Beautiful light pink, shaded lighter in center. Free bloomer. Extra good.

6.8 RUBENS (145). Delache, 1854. Semi-double type; early midseason. Very dark crimson, with prominent guards. A charming Peony.

7.2 RUBRA SUPERBA (78). Richardson, 1871. Rose type; very late. Very large, full, double blooms. Rich, brilliant, crimson, without stamens. Highly fragrant, and a good keeper. It is decidedly the best late black, and indispensable to any fine collection.

6.7 RUBRA TRIUMPHANS (324). Guerin, 1840. Semi-double type; early. Large, loose, very dark crimson blooms. Medium height; strong grower.

8.1 RUTH BRAND (550). Brand, 1907. Bomb type; midseason. Very large, compact flower; guard petals prominent, enclosing a solid ball of center petals. Uniform, soft, lavender-pink, splashed with darker lavender. Delicate and pleasing fragrance. Tall, fine, graceful strong stems, holding but a single bloom. Very beautiful in bud. A splendid variety to cut. Other flowers have the same colors, and some of them almost in the same proportion, but none has the artistic blending and delicate shading of this wonderful Peony.

7.1 RUY BLAS (255). Dessert, 1905. Semi-rose type; midseason. Large, fine flowers. Lively china-pink, tinted pure mauve and tipped with silver. Free bloomer. A beauty.

SAMOSET (981). Rose type; midseason. Very full flowers of pale lavender-flesh with an exquisite creamy undertone. Center well rounded, fresh crisp texture. Dwarf habit with strong, erect stems. Fragrant. From a distance the general tone of the flowers is pale salmon-white.

6.8 SAINFOIN (479). Kelway, 1890. Rose type. Very full, large flowers of brilliant self-rose color. First-Class Certificate Royal Botanical Society; also Award of Merit, Royal Horticultural Society.

7.3 SAMUEL HENSHAW (671). Richardson, 1904. Rose type; late. Very large, full perfectly double flowers. Outer petals clear rose-pink, tinged with white; inner petals pink and white, intermingled, the white predominating. Erect grower of wonderful vigor. To get best results should be shaded from the sun and disbudded. It is then a magnificent and most distinctive variety.

6.8 SAPPHO (248). Lemoine, 1900. Semi-rose type; midseason. Large, well-formed, compact flowers. Pure mauve with silvery reflex, prominently tipped silver. Tall, vigorous grower and free bloomer.

8.2 SARAH (789). Pleas, 1913. Bomb type. Light pink guards; very double, high center of same color, changing to blush-white. Mrs. Pleas says: "Petals all alike, narrow, pink, with bright yellow band down the center, deeply fimbriated; the petaloids slightly twisted with each point tightly curled, presenting a surface of little kinks or curls. It looks more like a big crinkly 'Mum' than a Peony. Exceedingly beautiful."



9.0 SARAH BERNHARDT, "The Divine Sarah" (165). Lemoine, 1906. Semi-rose type; late midseason. Flowers of remarkable size and freshness, in huge clusters, full and double, of unusual perfection of form; extremely large petals imbricated, twisted, and fimbriated. Apple-blossom pink, with each petal silver-tipped, giving the appearance of a distinct border of pure white. Fragrance agreeable and penetrating. Magnificent. Do not confound this with Dessert's Sarah Bernhardt. Easily scores the six points of excellence. M. Westland says: "It always blooms. It is the queen of all. It has no faults."

8.6 SARAH CARSTENSON (850). Terry, 1901. Rose type; late. Very full, double, and attractive blooms. Soft delicate rose, with crimson center. A beautiful variety—Terry's finest, and very scarce. Extremely free-blooming. One of the best in any collection.

9.1 SECRETARY FEWKES (554). Shaylor, 1916. A very large, full, creamy white flower with the center lighter.

6.8 SHABENA (577). Harrison, 1890. Named for a famous Indian chief. A stately flower that at its best is borne on stems nearly 4 feet tall. Bright deep red of most dazzling hue. Like some of the other reds, takes two to three years to attain perfection, but one is well repaid for the time.

SHAYLOR'S DREAM (886). Shaylor, 1918. Very fine white.

SIDONIE (480). Mieliez, 1856. Clear lilac, intermixed with salmon streaks. Good.

SIGNORINETTE (785). Kelway, 1900. Rose-pink, with short central petals of a lighter shade.

7.9 SIMONNE CHEVALIER (259). Dessert, 1902. Crown type; early. Very large, globular, compact bloom. Pale lilac-rose tinged salmon-pink, flecked with crimson and bordered with silver. Free bloomer. Extra-fine variety.

7.0 SIR FREDERICK LEIGHTON (758). Barr, 1899. Semi-rose type; early midseason. Dark carmine-rose, changing to silvery rose on edges of petals. Tall and compact. Fine.

SIR THOMAS J. LIPTON (790). Kelway, 1898. Semi-double type; midseason. A huge double flower of great merit. Golden stamens appear in the center of bright rosy crimson petals. Certificate of Merit, Royal Botanical Society.

7.4 SISTER ANNIE. Brand, 1907. Semi-rose type; midseason. Beautiful, large, deep flat flower with stamens showing among the petals and edges of petals fringed. Ground color delicate seashell-pink, heavily suffused with deep rose. Tall, stout stems.

9.7 SOLANGE (14). Lemoine, 1907. Rose type; midseason. Full, globular flowers with a compact crested tuft in the center. Color unique and indefinable, deep orange-salmon or Havana-brown at the heart, overlaid with a delicate, tender reddish brown. Easily scores the six points of excellence. The above was written several years ago, and we do not have a single word to retract, but rather would add to our praise of this wonderful variety.

7.6 SOLFATARE (24). Calot, 1861. Crown type; midseason. Guard petals snow-white; center sulphur-yellow, changing as the flower ages to pure white. All the petals are wide. Extra-fine.

7.6 SOUVENIR DE FRANCOIS RUITTON (764). Riviere, 1908. Rose type. Very large, broad, globular flowers in great profusion, coming in clusters. Beautiful, unfading bright cherry-pink, dark carmine at base of the petals. Fine for cutting.

7.4 SOUVENIR DE GASPARD CALOT (334). Calot, 1865. Rose type; late. Large bloom. Uniform deep satiny pink, tinged soft glossy lilac. A superb variety.

6.4 SOUVENIR DE L'EXPOSITION DE BORDEAUX (291). Dessert, 1896. Bomb type; midseason. A fine, full, globular flower. Bluish violet and vinous-red, with bright reflex—a distinct color.

6.4 SOUVENIR DE L'EXPOSITION DU MANS (343). Mechin, 1880. Semi-rose type; midseason. Very large, fine flower. Bright reddish violet, with pronounced silvery reflex. Free bloomer.

7.6 SOUVENIR DE L'EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE (26). Calot, 1867. Rose type; late midseason. Very large, flat flower. Violet-rose with silvery reflex and distinctly tipped silver. Fragrant. Free bloomer; spreading habit.

8.8 SOUVENIR DE LOUIS BIGOT (335). Dessert, 1913. Rose type; midseason. Very large, convex bloom with fringed petals. Bengal-rose, slightly tinged carmine at the base, turning to salmon-pink, with very bright silvery reflex; brilliant and beautiful.

7.2 SOUVENIR DU DR. BRETONNEAU (249). Dessert, 1880. Semi-double type; midseason. Large, loose, flat flower. Dark Tyrian-rose. Erect grower; free bloomer.

8.3 SPLENDIDA (451). Kelway. Rose type. Very large globular blooms of uniform, light violaceous pink. Petals very broad, overlapping, making a perfect rose-formed flower. Very strong, upright habit; extremely free bloomer. Probably the most delightfully fragrant Peony in our collection.

8.8 STANDARD BEARER (215). Hollis, 1906. Bomb type; midseason. Very high-built, globular, compact flower of uniform violet-rose. Very strong stiff stems; extremely free bloomer. Similar in form and color to Mme. Ducl, but twice the size. One enthusiast places Standard Bearer among the first seven. This indicates that it is a very choice variety.

8.1 STANLEY (256). Rose type; midseason. Very large, compact, full bloom. Light pink, shaded lilac, silvery reflex, central petals flecked dark pink. A very attractive variety.

7.8 STEPHANIE (75). Terry, 1891. Semi-double type; midseason. Delicate blush guards, shading to white; numerous golden stamens. Extra fine.

7.7 SULLY PRUDHOMME (482). Crousse, 1898. Rose type; midseason. Large, flat, medium, compact flower. Uniform soft hydrangea-pink, passing to milk-white. Sweet scented.

6.6 SULPHUREA (29). Lemon, 1830. Crown type; early midseason. This variety has been sold under the name of Alba Sulfurea, also Mont Blanc (Van Leeuwen). Large, perfectly formed, snowball-



Solange ranks high among the best twenty-five Peonies in our list

"The garden should be adorned with roses and lillies, turnsole, violets, and mandrake; there you should have . . . fennel, coriander . . . and peonies."—Alexander Neckam, 1157.

"Peonies have been sent or brought from divers parts beyond the seas; they are endemized in our gardens where we cherish them for the beauty and delight of their goodly flowers as well as for their physical virtues."—John Parkinson, 1629.



It matters little whether this is called Venus or Marie Stuart; mere names cannot change the beauty of the flower. See page 39

*"Full of set flowers,
Full is my chamber;
Thou art most stately,
White peony."*

—From Hakku, the Japanese.

*"When Spring is on the wane,
Then men are apt
To turn their thoughts
To Peonies again."*



shaped flowers. White guard petals; center sulphur-yellow. Perfect habit; very free-blooming. Foliage and growth both quite distinct. Follows *Festiva Maxima* in blooming and ranks with it. Fine for cut-flowers.

7.7 SUMMER DAY (687). Kelway, 1895. Rose type; midseason. Noteworthy for its size and doubleness, each bloom measuring 5 to 7 inches in diameter. White, tinted blush. Very delicate and beautiful.

7.3 SUPREME (484). Hollis. Rose type; very late. Large, violet-rose blooms, with guards slightly flecked.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY (213). Brand, 1907. Semi-rose type; midseason. Delicate creamy pink on a white ground as the flower opens, slowly changing to pure white. Very pretty.

7.7 SUZANNE DESSERT (336). Dessert & Mechin, 1890. Semi-rose type; midseason. Large, very full blooms in clusters; broad petals. Fine clear china-pink, silvery on the tips. Stands very well in full sun and is very showy.

8.0 SUZETTE (298). Dessert, 1911. Semi-rose type; midseason. Pretty flowers of elegant shape. Superb Bengal-rose, slightly shaded carmine-purple, with silvery reflex. Petals intermixed with golden stamens.

SYLVANUS (826). Midseason. Light red, globular bloom, with narrow central petals.

TAGLIONI (72). Guerin, 1830. Crown type; early. Bloom fairly compact, medium size; differentiated; stamens entirely transformed. Color (total effect) violet-rose; guards clear; collar cream-white, lighter than guards; center very prominently flecked with crimson; secondary staminodes present, cream-white. Fragrance unpleasant. Medium tall grower.

8.3 T. B. TERRY (792). Pleas, 1911. Flat rose type; midseason. Large, creamy white flowers, tinged flesh-color.

6.4 TENIERS (485). Crousse, 1880. Semi-rose type; late midseason. Imbricated and tufted flower. Violaceous amaranth, bordered and reflected white. Very showy.

6.4 THE BRIDE (337). Terry, 1901. Bomb type; early midseason. An informal flower with lilac-white guards and milk-white center. Extra good for landscape work.

8.3 THE GEM (793). Pleas, 1909. Rose type; midseason. Very double, extremely compact blooms in clusters. Brilliant dark crimson. Grows over 4 feet high. An exceedingly beautiful variety, but like many of the finest, not at its best until three years old.

8.7 THE JEWEL (761). Pleas, 1916. Rose type. The crown bud is like a big jewel set in a chalice of satin, as the laterals open first. Opalescent pink and does not change to white as so many pinks do. We are indebted to Mrs. James Crawford, who named the variety, for the above description.

9.8 THERESE (171). Dessert, 1904. Rose type; midseason. Might best be described as a glorified *Claire Dubois*. Rich satiny pink, with glossy reflex of enormous size. Mr. A. P. Saunders says: "As

for Therese, well, when you see a bloom down the table and think to yourself, 'There is something really grand,' it is almost always Therese."

7.1 TORQUEMADA (753). Kelway, 1896. Rose type; midseason. Large, well-formed, lasting blooms of clear pink appearing throughout a long season. Fine.

9.4 TOURANGELLE (65). Dessert, 1910. Rose type; late midseason. We make the statement, without fear of successful contradiction, that *Tourangelle*, in color, is the most sensational of all Peonies. A vigorous grower, bearing large, flat flowers of unusual size on long stems. Pearly white, overlaid with delicate salmon and shades of *La France* rose. It is a flower that immediately attracts—an exquisite fresh color. I told one visitor that had come 300 miles to see our fields, and practically beat a path between this and *Solange*, that I had a mind to name a "Beaten Path" set of Peonies and start off with these two. In the voting contest *Tourangelle* stood 9.7.

8.3 TRAGEDY (678). Hollis, 1908. Globular bomb type; midseason. Medium-sized blooms of an intense brilliant dark crimson shade. Tall, erect grower; free bloomer. Extra.

7.8 TRIOMPHE DE L'EXPOSITION DE LILLE (181). Calot, 1865. Rose type; late midseason. A glorious flower that very much resembles *Modèle de Perfection*, having the huge pyramidal form seen in very few varieties. The large, compact blooms are a fresh hydrangea-pink, splashed with darker tints of violet-rose, and have a white reflex; guard petals become nearly white. One of our favorite Peonies.

TROJAN (791). Semi-rose type; midseason. Large, medium compact, flat blooms. Crimson-pink, tipped silver; center flecked crimson and white. Erect grower of medium height; free bloomer.

TWENTIETH CENTURY (527). Hollis, 1908. Rose type; late midseason. Very large, flat compact flowers of uniform light Tyrian-rose. Very tall grower of erect habit; free bloomer. Good.

7.4 UMBELLATA ROSEA (257). Dessert, 1895. Rose type; very early. An unnamed variety found by M. Dessert in M. Mechin's collection and christened Sarah Bernhardt, until later he found the true name. Large, informal flowers with violet-rose guards shading to an amber-white center. Very strong, upright grower and free bloomer.

6.5 VAN DYCK (322). Crousse, 1879. Crown type; midseason. Guards and center true *Enchante-resse* pink—a pink distinct from all others, as it is without a trace of purple or mauve. Extra fine.

8.3 VENUS (524). Kelway, 1888. Crown type; midseason. Tall grower; free bloomer. Extra fine for cut-flowers. This variety is similar in all respects to the well-known *Marie Stuart* which is fully described on page 29.

VERIBEST (976). Hollis, 1907. Rose type. Globular, medium compact, milk-white blooms; guards slightly splashed.

8.3 VICTOIRE DE LA MARNE (575). Dessert, 1915. A very attractive globular bloom of great size. Velvety amaranth-red, with silver reflex—a very bright color.



VICTOIRE TRICOLOR (492). Van Houtte. Rose type; midseason. Medium-sized dark pink blooms with some yellow intermixed. Fragrant. Medium height.

7.9 VICTOR HUGO (493). Crousse, 1885. Bomb type; late midseason. Brilliant dazzling ruby-red—exceptionally fiery and crimson. M. Dessert says this variety is identical with Felix Crousse.

VICTORY CHATEAU THIERRY (961). Brand, 1925. Comes into bloom early. The stems are strong and straight. Blossoms held erect. Pure clear pink. Petals of great size and substance. Very fragrant, and resembles a great Darwin Tulip.

7.1 VILLE DE NANCY (207). Calot, 1872. Rose type; late. Carmine-rose with silvery reflex. Tall, strong grower; stiff stems; free bloomer. Extra good.

7.6 VIRGINIE (495). Calot, 1858. Semi-rose type; midseason. A dainty, pink, flat flower with yellow stamens showing among the petals and a solid ball of satin, like a cushion, in the center. Unfolds to a high-built blossom of great beauty and a peculiar tea fragrance. It is very much like Eugenie Verdier in color and form the first day, but differs later.

VIRGIN'S BLUSH, syn. The Maiden. (989). Pleas, 1913. Strong grower, robust, tall, clustered. White with a flush of crimson like the blush on a maiden's cheek—rare and beautiful.

VIRGO MARIA (Virgin Mary) (167). Calot, 1859. Bomb type; late midseason. Exquisite, large, immaculate white flower, delicate and refined. Different in character from Festiva Maxima and said by some to follow that variety in excellence. Fragrant. We place this among the leaders.

7.6 VISCOUNTS FOLKESTONE (754). Barr, 1899. Rose type; midseason. Clear white, with a row of narrow petals next to the guards. A distinct variety.

6.5 VOLCAN (234). Lemoine, 1898. Bomb type; midseason. Very full imbricated flower of the most intense dazzling red. Very fine.

9.3 WALTER FAXON (500). Richardson, 1904. Semi-rose type; midseason. A very distinct, deli-

cate, bright rose-colored flower. Tall grower; free bloomer. Those who know this variety consider it one of the best pinks. Scarce.

WARWICK (811). Rose type. Large, compact, globular blooms with narrow petals. Rich dark crimson. Tall, strong grower.

7.9 WELCOME GUEST (210). Hollis, 1904. Semi-double type; midseason. Large, loose flower of uniform glossy silvery pink, changing to rose-white. Fragrant. Erect, tall, strong grower; free bloomer. Very good.

8.4 WILLIAM F. TURNER (794). Shaylor, 1916. A very dark crimson with a velvety sheen, between Adolphe Rousseau and Mons. Martin Cahuzac in color. Tall, strong grower. A choice Peony of this color.

WILLIAM MESMAN (289). Kernberger, 1914. A lovely white Peony with a larger flower than Festiva Maxima.

7.9 WILLIAM PENN (552). Brand, 1907. Semi-rose type; midseason. Blooms are of such gigantic size that the strong stems need support. Flowers of wondrous beauty and the most massive of all good Peonies. Color light rose changing to a more delicate rose at edge of petals. Edges of petals notched. Lavish bloomer.

WILTON LOCKWOOD (868). Shaylor, 1917. Semi-rose form. Very loosely formed flower; enormous outer guards with long incurved central petals. Light rose-pink, with rich shading in the depths of the flower and prominent red splashes and lines on the edges of a few petals. The whole flower is illumined by a bright yellow glow from the concealed stamens. Fragrance faint but sweet.

7.8 WINNIFRED DOMME (553). Brand, 1913. Bomb type; early midseason. Color a bright all-in-one crimson; guard petals have prominent reflex; center compact and dense. This variety is so bright as to be distinguishable across the garden from all others.

7.0 ZOE CALOT (172). Mieliez, 1855. Rose type; midseason. Very large, globular bloom of soft pink, shaded lilac. Free bloomer.

In China the Peony is called "Sho Yo," meaning "most beautiful," and is often given to a friend at separation. The custom is referred to in a Chinese song—

*"If anyone will give his friend a present
He bands a gift 'most beautiful' of all."*



Japanese-Flowered Peonies

The singularity of these "wonderful glowing suns" consists in their being entirely destitute of pollen, and sometimes nature asserts herself by showing a variety entirely destitute of any pollen or glandulous formation whatever, a mere mass of filaments like a "Crown of Thorns," surrounded by a guard of petals.

AKULA (621). Large, bright carmine-red flowers; tuft of central petals saffron-yellow, striped carmine. Extra.

8.4 ALMA (624). Shaylor, 1916. Pale pink petals, enclosing a mass of incurved yellow petaloids.

7.5 ALTAR CANDLES (609). Pleas, 1908. The guard petals are delicate pink, which, disclose a censer-like cup filled with rounded petals resembling little waxen candles, tipped with flame. Borne in clusters.

AUREOLE (625). Hollis, 1905. Pink guards and golden yellow center.

AUREOLIN (634). 1917. Medium size with pink guard petals and deep sulphur center. Mid-season to late.

6.1 CURIOSITY (610). Dessert & Mechin, 1886. Large blooms that are very attractive. Violet-red with the narrow, central petals tipped yellow. Fragrant. Tall grower.

DEPARTING SUN (608). Broad outer guard petals of rich crimson; filiform central petals claret, suffused with rose and yellow.

6.4 DISTINCTION (611). Dessert, 1895. Large, cup-shaped bloom with broad guard petals. Collar of clear violet-red; very narrow center petals fimbriated and striated with golden lines.

ERNEST HARDINE (970). Full, double blooms with cherry-rose guard petals and narrow inner petals. Most sweet scented.

EXQUISITE (705). Kelway. Very large single white flowers with a tuft of golden filaments in center. Much admired. Fine.

7.5 GOLDEN NUGGET (612). Pleas, 1913. The deepest orange-yellow of any Peony. Guards rosy lilac, with bright orange-yellow collar, changing to a creamy white. Deliciously sweet-scented.

GOLDMINE (877). Hollis, 1907. Flat, loose, medium-sized flower. Guard petals Tyrian-rose; center same as guards, tipped golden yellow. Medium tall, erect, midseason variety of good habit.

7.5 GYPSY (600). Hollis, 1904. Large, flat bloom. Guards dark, uniform Tyrian-rose; beautiful gold center.

HETTIE ELLIOTT (615). Pleas, 1910. Rosy pink in bud; orange petaloids a fourth of an inch wide, sharply pointed, growing prettier and more delicate with age, changing to soft flesh-color.

HO-GIOKO (613). Pure white, center sulphur to straw-yellow, changing to pure white.

KAMENO KEROGOMA. Dessert, 1918. Large single flower. Guard petals lively crimson; big central tuft of filamentous petals, golden yellow streaked with carmine.

KING OF ENGLAND (631). Kelway. Rich, very bright ruby-madder guard petals, with long, narrow central petals; at first pure golden yellow and then striped with crimson. A very fine Japanese Peony. Early.

LADY HELEN VINCENT (601). Kelway, 1902. Pure white guards with golden yellow petaloids in the center, much like a water-lily. A most beautiful flower.

LIEUT. HOBSON (602). Hollis, 1903. Very broad, rich, deep, rose-colored guards with golden yellow center. Very showy.

MARGARET ATWOOD (965). Very large, cup-shaped flowers of pure white, with deep golden centers. Considered by some the finest white variety. Strong grower.

8.6 MIKADO (603). Barr, 1893. The guards, velvety crimson, forming a well-developed cup or chalice enclosing a filigree cushion of crimson petaloids edged and tipped gold. Most attractive.

NAUBENISHIKI (623). Curious variety with short, irregular white petals striated and streaked with carmine.

ORANGE PRINCE (620). Pleas, 1909. Deep rose with intense orange filigree center of rare beauty.

6.9 PETITE RENEE (616). Dessert, 1899. Anemone type; midseason. Very large blooms in clusters. Guards of very broad petals of carmine-purple; center petals long and narrow of a beautiful light magenta, with golden extremities and yellow background. Very striking and very showy.

POCAHONTAS (622). Pleas, 1913. Rose guards with copper-colored petals of long scraggly appearance, giving us a very unique flower reminding one instantly of an Indian maiden.

RARE BROCADE (607). Pure white blooms with a cream tint. Very pretty cut-flower, resembling a Tea rose. An early, free bloomer of very graceful habit, bearing its blooms in clusters. Dainty bedding variety, unsurpassed for edging taller kinds.

SNOW WHEEL (605). Broad, waxy outer petals resembling those of the camellia. The filiform center of filamented petals resembles the beautiful aigrette feathers, the entire flower being a pure immaculate white without spot or blemish.

TOKIO (617). Big flower with broad, clear carmine petals; heart of flower golden yellow. Free bloomer and a very strong grower.

VENISE (948). Dessert, 1913. Large single flower of bright lively pink, slightly tinged with crimson; central tuft of golden stamens.

9.1 WHITE SWAN (618). Pleas, 1913. Large, broad petals of immaculate white and unusual substance; rather spreading follicles of the cleanest, most attractive light green tipped snow-white, and nestled in the downy cushion of golden stamens. The combination of white, yellow and green harmonizes perfectly, and with delicious fragrance, makes it exquisitely beautiful and desirable. The large flowers are borne in clusters on the stems.

YESO (619). Outer petals pure white; narrow center petaloids of straw color, with traces of carmine on the edges.



Single-Flowered Peonies

These are extremely showy and almost invariably visitors to our Peony fields go into ecstasies over them, as they are very artistic.

8.4 **ALBIFLORE, THE BRIDE** (700). Dessert, 1902. Single flowers, frequently as many as five or six on a stem. Very broad silky and transparent petals of purest white and a crown of golden yellow at the center. Doubly interesting from the fact that it is the original "Paonia" from which all the modern double varieties have developed. Superb.

AREOS (712). Bright pink, changing to white

ARGUS (711). Rich deep rose.

7.3 **CAMILLE**. Dessert, 1909. Large, single flower of lively purple, shaded violet, with central tuft of golden stamens.

8.5 **CLAIRETTE**. Dessert, 1905. Very large single flowers with broad, pure white petals, very lightly tinged pink in bud and big central tuft of golden stamens. Strong, vigorous grower and very free bloomer in clusters.

7.1 **DARKNESS** (724). Brand, 1913. Very dark maroon, with darker markings in lower half of petals which surround a bold cluster of golden stamens.

DEFIANCE (701). Terry, 1903. A giant bright rich red flower resembling an enormous red poppy.

7.3 **DUCHESS OF PORTLAND** (713). Large, rich pink and flesh flowers. A free bloomer. Quite early.

7.4 **EMILY** (714). Beautiful soft rose-pink.

HERMES (715). Rosy pink.

7.7 **KELWAY'S WILD ROSE** (704). Pleas. Large guard petals of richest satiny pink; broad silvery border. Elegant.

KNIGHT OF THE THISTLE (951). Kelway. Rich blood-crimson, with an extraordinarily picturesque mass of golden petaloids in the center. This Peony must be seen before its beauty is realized. Early flowering.

8.4 **LA FIANCEE**. Dessert. A beautiful variety. Large pure white single flower with central tuft of golden stamens. Very free bloomer in clusters.

L'ETINCELANTE (707). Dessert, 1902. Cup-shaped bloom, with broad petals of a rich, clear carmine, broadly edged with silver. Exceptionally fine.

LEUCREDIA (716). Rich rose.

8.2 **LUCIENNE** (614). Dessert, 1908. Big flowers of lovely white, with carmine markings and yellow crown.

7.4 **MILLAIS** (717). Kelway. Dark maroon.

7.3 **MISTRAL** (708). Dessert. Very brilliant carmine; golden stamens.

NYMPHE (944). Dessert, 1913. A beautiful variety with large, fleshy pink, single flowers, having central tuft of golden stamens.

RED JACKET (983). Crawford, 1922. Single dark ruby-red which does not fade. Strong, vigorous grower; very free bloomer.

RED WING (703). Very broad petals of the richest velvety crimson; crown of golden yellow stamens. Extra fine.

7.6 **ROSY DAWN** (798). Pleas, 1909. Anemone type. Has the shadings of a beautiful rosy day-break. Comes semi-double in younger plants; in older plants almost fully double. When plant is established for landscape effect, cannot be surpassed; also good for cut-flowers. Plant strong and vigorous. Beautiful green foliage.

SERAPH (718). Outside petals broad, inside fringed, bright purplish rose.

8.0 **THE MOOR** (721). Rich glowing crimson. Extra fine.

VESUVE (710). Dessert. Brilliant dark red blooms with metallic reflex.

WAR (722). Dessert. Large flowers with broad petals of lively carmine-crimson; golden stamens.

Early May-Flowering Peonies

These varieties bloom from two to three weeks earlier than the Chinensis section. In Ohio they always flower during May. The Peonies of our mother's gardens.

OFFICINALIS ALBA PLENA (800). Large, double, white. The white form of the old red Peonies of our grandmother's garden.

OFFICINALIS, LA NEGRESSE (801). Full dark maroon flower.

OFFICINALIS MUTABILIS (802). Light pink, changing to white.

OFFICINALIS ROSEA PLENA (803). Large, double rose-colored blooms. The rose form of the old red Peony of our grandmother's garden.

OFFICINALIS ROSEA SUPERBA (804). Clear, solid pink, very full.

OFFICINALIS RUBRA PLENA (805). The old double red Peony of our grandmother's garden.

OFFICINALIS TENUIFOLIA FLORE-PLENO (806). The earliest in flower of the Peonies. Dazzling red; very double; dwarf. Foliage oddly and beautifully cut and laciniated.

OFFICINALIS TENUIFOLIA SIMPLEX (807). Brilliant red. Single.

Peonies in Mixture

We offer named sorts of Peonies that have become mixed by accident. They are from our named varieties. We keep the colors separate and offer them to color as follows:

WHITE (597). **RED** (598). **PINK** (599).

*"I felt as if the heavens had
opened and showed me a
glimpse of the glories within"*

—MRS. PLEAS

